Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1928. Alabama

# 300 Negroes From 20 To 70 Years In Opportunity School

Approximately 300 negroes, from 20 to 70 years old, have already enrolled for study of the English language, reading and writing in the 17 opportunity schools that will be operated in Montgomery County starting next Monday and continuing six weeks.

The preliminary enrollment was announced at a meeting of the teachers for the schools, held at the State Department of Education yesterday.

Plans for eradication of illiteracy through the schools were discussed with Mary Foster McDavid, state supervisor of the eradication of illiteracy among negroes, U. S. Jones and Lillian Dabney, county negro education supervisors, in charge.

# COLORED PEOPLE ORGANIZE FOR SIXTH ANNUAL COMMUNITY CHEST DRIVE OCTOBER 23RD

In a conference a few days ago the campaign for the Sixth Annual Community Chest Appeal was thoroughly gone into. Quite a few prominent men and women attended and Dr. John W. Goodgame, General Chairman for Colored People presided, and committeemen from various sections of the city and county were selected. The headquarters for the present will be on the seventh floor of the Masonic Temple in the office of educational secretary of National Baptist Convention, Dr. R. W. Coleman.

Dr. F. W. Alstork was selected as first vice president; Mrs. L. H. Cox, second vice chairman and Dr. J. A. Martin, third vice chairman; Mr. L. R. Hall was selected as secretary with Mr. H. M. Smith, assistant secretary. Mr. A. J. Topps was made chairman of the Speakers Bureau and Mr. W. B. Driver was made his first assistant. Oscar W. Adams was made chairman of the publicity committee and Mr. Geo. Taliferro and Mr. G. T. Buford are members of this committee.

A special call is made for the committee and all ministers of the district and county are urged to meet Monday night in the directors' room of the North Carolina Insurance Company located on the sixth floor of the Masonic Temple. The meeting is called for 7:30 o'clock.

Miss Catherine Gresham is secretary of the office and is in position to serve the various committees when needed.

The General Committee is composed of the following persons: Messrs. P. D. Davis, N. B. Smith, W. L. Boyd, C. W. Peters, Mrs. A. M. Brown, Mrs. Pauline Bray Fletcher, Mrs. Fannie C. Blevins, Prof. A. H. Parker, Rev. W. M. Atmore, Rev. C. S. Reddick, Mrs. Rhodes, Grand Secretary of Elks, James E. Kelley, Dr. Chas. F. Nall, Mrs. Emma Bradford, M. C. Mannings, Rev. S. G. Randolph, Rev. E. C. Lawrence, Rev. H. N. Newsome, Rev. B. T. McEwin, Rev. P. W. Walls, Dr. E. W. Taggart, Rev. J. B. Carter, Rev. C. W. Wilson, Grand Master W. T. Woods, Grand Chancellor R. A. Blount, Prof. W. R. Wood, Mrs. L. M. Sherrod, Mrs. Lena B. Massey and Rev. R. N. Hall.

A number of other persons are expected to join the committee at the meeting Monday night.

The chairman, Dr. Goodgame, is making the appeal for a large meeting Monday night. Since his selection as chairman among the colored people much enthusiasm and interest has already been evidenced.

The meeting for Monday night is to discuss plans and arrange the work of the various committees. Heads of organizations and those representing special interests are asked to be on time and every minister, regardless to the size of his congregation, is especially asked to be present Monday night and to make some reference to the Sixth Annual Appeal of the Community Chest to their congregations Sunday morning and night. All Sunday School Superintendents are asked to attend the meeting.

According to reports from head quarters, the colored people gave last year $21,701.50 in the Fifth Annual Appeal, and this was collected from 13,172 people. Thirty-three thousand four hundred and sixty-three dollars was spent on the needy and sick colored people by the Community Chest. Dr. Goodgame and his committee believe that a larger sum can be raised and should be raised from the colored population, and through organized, constant and enthusiastic effort, it will be done. The drive starts on the 23rd of October. The amount to be raised is $542,180.48. This is a large sum, but every dime is needed and the interest of every human being is sought to make the collection possible

## THE COMMUNITY CHEST A VITAL NEED

The sixth annual appeal of Birmingham's Community Chest will begin October 23. Every person in our great city should know the significance of this appeal—what it means to us as a city, what it means to us as a race, and we should be filled with a consciousness of our duty. No effort to relieve suffering humanity and to do charitable work for our great commonwealth has meant so much to us as the Community Chest. Every charitable institution has been cared for and every needy cause is being reached. With a more industrious effort more money can be raised; with more money greater service can be rendered. This appeal is made to men and women of heart and vision, who sympathize with the poor and needy; men and women who do not have time to complain about the whys and wherefores but who are willing to aid and make happy human beings whoever they be.

It is no pleasure to look upon and know of the vast amount of suffering in our community, but it should be a great degree of pleasure and satisfaction in knowing that God has placed many of us beyond the depth of sorrow and made it possible for us to reach out the helping hand. Kind words and sympathetic expressions are needful; they are never to be discouraged, but what the cause needs most is money; $542,180.48 is the amount needed.

The Negro is no slacker, and in Birmingham he has always answered every call in a most substantial way. Let us take no steps backwards; 13,172 Negroes gave $21,701.50 in the fifth annual appeal. It is possible under careful direction to raise several thousand dollars more than this. The question arises, will we get on the job and continue until the necessary amount to carry on for another year is guaranteed the Community Chest?

Mr. Erskine Ramsay heads the drive, and Dr. John W. Goodgame pastor of Sixth Avenue Baptist Church is leading out for the Negro population. No stronger characters in influence and service could head this worthy effort, they are well known to all and have been conspicuous in the life of the people of this great district for many years. Certainly we will do our part and rally to the leadership of Dr. Goodgame and Mr. Ramsey and their committees to the end that great good will be done to serve those who need our assistance.

Arkansas.

Social Conditions, Improvement of – 1928

THIRTY colored citizens of Desha County, Ark., have attached their signatures to an appreciation for the assistance rendered by the Red Cross to them as flood sufferers. The appreciation was addressed to Vice Chairman James L. Fieser and Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover and stated that "no other organization could have rendered us aid in such a generous way." It is gratifying to have this testimony: "So far as we know our color did not militate against us and there is a better feeling between the white and colored people of this section than has ever before existed. A spirit of friendliness, sympathy and cooperation prevails. We trust that this may express in a small way the thanks we have for your great work. We are satisfied that untold suffering and many, many deaths would have resulted had it not been for this help."

The appreciation is signed by ministers, hotel managers, druggists, editors, farmers, railway men, school teachers and many others. Miss Grace T. McCool, probation officer and Red Cross worker, of Desha County, in sending the appreciation, expressed sincere thanks for the appointment of E. G. Rawls, in charge of rehabilitation work for Desha County, and says: "It is wonderful to see how he is turning these homes and farms ruined by the flood into beautified and sanitary dwelling places."

Social Conditions, Improvement of — 1928. California.

TIMES
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

JUN 29 1928

# NEGRO WELFARE AIMS DISCUSSED

*Success of Teas for Black and White Races Told*

*Association Gathering Here Addressed by Rabbi*

*Business of Organization Topic of Afternoon*

How the experiment of holding interracial teas was tried in Portland, with a view toward bringing about a better understanding between the white and colored races, was told by Mrs. E. D. Cannady, attorney and editor of a weekly newspaper for negroes published in that city, addressing the nineteenth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last night at the Second Baptist Church. The church was unable to accommodate the crowd, more than a thousand being turned away, it was estimated.

The speaker, herself colored and an uncompromising foe of segregation, said the plan was an overwhelming success. It was fostered, she asserted, by a few advanced thinkers who oppose racial barriers and distinctions, and several other races were represented as well as the whites and the blacks.

### RABBI IN ADDRESS

The negro has been emancipated physically, she said, and he is now asking for social freedom. The problem, she said, is one of contact, since contact promotes understanding which in turn brings interracial peace and this is followed by brotherly love. Her subject was "Negro Womanhood a Power in the Development of the Race and Nation."

Other speakers last night were Rabbi Rudolph I. Coffee and Mrs. William Palmer Lucas, both of San Francisco.

"America's real strength," said Rabbi Coffee, "consists in the blending of healthy differences. A minority saved this country at its birth and the result is, every man's religion is respected. A minority of one in the United States has rights and surely the American negroes, totaling 10,000,000 American souls, one-tenth the population of our country, have absolute rights which must not be insulted. The negro's pride in his past, his hopes for the future and his self-respect will not allow him to merge his identity with the majority. A negro who will not be faithful to his own can never win the respect of upstanding white

Two full business sessions yesterday marked the second day of the conference. The sessions, both of which were attended by nearly 800 delegates and visitors, were conducted at the Second Baptist Church.

### BUSINESS DISCUSSED

Principal business was centered on discussioin of membership and financial problems.

With J. C. Banks, member of the Los Angeles branch executive committee, presiding, the morning session was devoted to discussion of a proposed increase in membership rates. Among the principal speakers advocating an increased rate were Harry Davis, Cleveland; W. Hagen, Spokane; Thomas M. Jackson, San Francisco; William Pickens, general field secretary, and John D. Drake, Oakland.

Miss Gretchen McRae of Washington opposed the proposed elimination of the $1 membership, advocating a higher membership rate for those able to pay, but taking the stand that the poorer members should not be denied membership because of financial reasons. George W. Gross of Denver also proposed a higher cost. The speakers programmed were George W. Holland, Terre Haute, Ind.; Rev. J. L. Caston, Portland, Or.; and Mrs. A. C. Richardson, Los Angeles.

The afternoon session, with J. Howard Butler of San Francisco presiding, was devoted to discussion of supporting the national work of the organization. Robert W. Bagnall, director of branches, led in this discussion. Other speakers were Denis V. Allen, San Diego; Miss Venera Richards, Albuquerque, N. M.; Miss Ida De Priest, Pasadena; Dr. George Lucas, New Orleans; Mrs. Maud Abner, Denver, and J. A. Reese, Santa Monica.

Social Conditions, Improvement of, — 1928.

Canada

# Negroes In Canadian Social, Religious Life

From a Correspondent.

The problems raised by the Negro citizens in the United States foreshadow the problems for Canada. We have many thousands now in the Dominion and certain idustries are inviting more into the country from the south.

We wish it understood that the Negros here are not desirous of augmenting their numbers by such an influx from the States, realizing as they do that increased numbers will not improve the conditions. Dawn of Tomorrow

There is an organization known as The Canadian League for the Advancement of Colored People duly chartered under our Dominion laws which is doing a most commendable work along the lines indicated in the Charter.

A Journal "The Dawn of Tomorrow," edited by Mr. J. F. Jenkins, a Negro, which is also a medium through which expression is most sanely given on all questions affecting Colored People. 5-14-28

Sufficient recognition or support has not been given to these efforts by those who could contribute to improving the social status of Negros or lend aid in the uplift of their religious life.

Are we Negros to vainly look to such religious bodies as The United Church of Canada—which is to hold its Annual London Conferece in Walkerville at the end of this month and the beginning of June—Or will the Government of Ontario show no interest in such questions as Immigration from the South while Colored citizens here now are striving to raise themselves to a higher plain in the social scale.

Social Conditions, Improvement of — 1928.

Connecticut.

NEW LONDON
CONNECTICUT

FEB 8 1928

## Negro Welfare Council Gets Conference Report

The United Negro Welfare council held its monthly meeting at the office of the council in the Arthur building last night. The report of the executive secretary, Mrs. S. D. Harrison, included a report on a conference with the Urban league workers of New York and vicinity, held in New York city on Jan. 24. This conference was for the purpose of planning the program for the annual convention of Urban league social workers in Philadelphia, April 10-13.

The council discussed plans for the Rosamond Johnson and Taylor Gordon recital to be held here on March 2. Those present were Mrs. Laura A. Coleman, Mrs. Frank Harris, Miss Lois Taylor, Mrs. S. D. Harrison, John R. Leeks, James H. Brown, Thomas Coleman, Henry Fulford.

The Community club of the council was addressed by Mrs. Benjamin Johnson on Health at its meeting in the council rooms Monday night. Mrs. Johnson, who has recently come to this city to make her home, was at one time connected with the Massachusetts state department of health and told of her experience with that body.

The club plans to hold a card party on Feb. 20. Mrs. Gertrude Mills will be in charge, assisted by Mrs. Mattie Bell, Mrs. Thomas Rose, Mrs. Lena Thompson, Mrs. Nathaniel Boone and Mrs. Johnson.

Those present at the meeting were Mrs. Mamie Hawkins, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Howard Gibbs, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Mary Johnson, Mrs. Clara Fulford, Miss Ada Evans, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Clarence Brown and Mrs. Bertha Epps.

NEW LONDON
CONNECTICUT

JUL 7 1928

## Surgest Aker Heads Negro Welfare League

Surgest Aker was elected president of the Junior Welfare league of the United Negro Welfare council at the regular weekly meeting which was held in the club rooms in the Arthur building last night.

Other officers elected were as follows.

Vice president—Charlotte Williams.

Secretary—Emma Burleson.

Assistant secretary—Andres Delmar.

Treasurer—Edmund Fisher.

The club also voted to endorse the program of the executive secretary, Mrs. Sadie Harrison, for raising of funds and for developing interest in a community house for the club groups of the United Negro Welfare council.

NEW LONDON
CONNECTICUT

SEP 14 1928

## Negro Welfare Council Does Excellent Work

The United Negro Welfare council, which is to start its annual drive for funds soon, has won considerable interest and admiration for its excellent work among the colored population of this city during the two years of its existence here.

The council has grown steadily in usefulness and has broadened its sphere bit by bit. Originally the meetings of the clubs within the council were held in the narrow confines of the council offices in the Arthur building. Now they have branched out into attractive and comparatively spacious quarters at 39 Tilley street.

The council has accomplished much in the past two years. A concert by the negro musicians, Rosamond Johnson and Taylor Gordon was given under the auspices of the council. A drama, Tennessee Joe, which was written by a negro, Edwin H. Hackley, was presented by members of several of the council clubs under the direction of Mr. Hackley.

Several clubs have been formed in order to include the various interests of the people. The Junior Welfare league includes 35 boys and girls who meet regularly every Friday night and enjoy programs which they arrange themselves.

A community club for older women has cooking, sewing and nursing classes.

The Yergan club which is affiliated with the Y. M. C. A. is an athletic club and there is a group of Girl Reserves at the Y. W. C. A. The newest club is the Hackley Dramatic club which will be active this fall.

The United Negro Welfare council aids the police on occasion and does welfare work of many kinds, including aiding strangers who are without money, finding employment for those who seek it, and solving disturbing family problems.

At present the council has as its chief ambition the building of a real community house. Part of the money obtained in the drive this fall will be set aside for the community house fund.

NEW LONDON
CONNECTICUT

AUG 17 1928

## Negro Welfare Council to Open New Quarters

The new rooms of the United Negro Welfare council in Tilley street are to be opened with due ceremony on Sunday afternoon. Friends of the council will be welcome between 5 and 7 o'clock during which time a musical program will be presented.

Mayor James A. May, P. LeRoy Harwood, president of the New London chamber of commerce, as well as representatives of the Y. W. C. A., Y. M. C. A. and the Diocesan bureau of social service have accepted the invitation of the council to be present.

Mrs. Lottie Jacobi is in charge of the music. Mrs. Thomas Rose is chairman of the reception committee. Refreshments are to be served during the afternoon by Mrs. Gertrude Mills.

The suite of rooms in the Tilley street house include an office, club room, kitchen and tea room. The last will be opened by Mrs. Mills. Through the efforts of several of the members of the clubs within the council the place has been made most attractive. Floors and furniture have been painted, windows washed and various details of decoration cared for.

The acquisition of the new rooms represents a step ahead for the council. While the ultimate expense of its maintenance will be about the same as that of maintaining the present offices, the added space and numerous advantages of the place will make the change worth while.

The council, which has been self-supporting during the past year, plans to hold a drive for the raising of funds from Oct. 4 to 12. The Rev. J. Romeyn Danforth will head the campaign committee.

The popularity contest which has been conducted by the council for the past few weeks will be concluded on Aug. 20 instead of this week as previously planned.

NEW LONDON
CONNECTICUT

OCT 5 1928

## Negro Welfare Council Starts $3,500 Campaign

The drive of the United Negro Welfare council to raise $3,500 in one week was launched with an enthusiastic rally at the Y. M. C. A last night at which the Rev. J. Romeyn Danforth, pastor of the First Church of Christ presided.

James H. Hubert, executive secretary of the Urban league of New York addressed the gathering pointing out the need of tireless work in raising the standard of the negro population by education and through creating healthful occupations and interests. He complimented the local council on its efforts and commended it for its new goal of a community house for carrying on a broader program.

Initial gifts of $982 were announced last night. The drive will be concluded with the tag day on Oct. 13 when it is hoped that the goal set will be reached if not exceeded.

The captains of the campaign workers are Mrs. Lena Thompson, Mrs. Mary Hawkins, Mrs. Gertrude Mills, Mary Brown, Mrs. Gertrude Mandis, Henry Fulford, Clarence Brown, Mrs. Lottie Jacobi and Mrs. Laura Coleman.

The rally opened with a community sing led by John R. Leeks after which there were vocal solos by Mrs. Louise Ford and King Carter. The latter was accompanied on the piano by Leola Randolph and on the violin by Raymond Morgan.

The campaign workers form only a small group because of the difficulty of finding persons in the negro population who have free time to give to the work. Their enthusiasm is high however and they count on voluntary gifts from both white and negro citizens of the city in order to reach their goal.

The sum set as an objective includes the amount necessary for carrying on the regular work of the council and also a surplus to be used as a start toward a fund adequate to build a community house.

At present, quarters in a dwelling house in Tilley street are being used for the numerous activities of the rapidly expanding council which under the direction of Mrs. Sadie D. Harrison in becoming a vital factor in the lives of the negro citizens of the city.

Social Conditions, Improvement of—1928. Delaware

EVERY EVENING
WILMINGTON, DEL.

APR 17 1928

# NEGROES PLANNING HOME CAMPAIGN

## To Celebrate the National Event Next Week; Prominent Speakers.

One of the most intensive campaigns ever launched by Negroes of this city will be held next week, when the West Side Community and Playground Association, assisted by various organizations, will promote the Better Homes in America Campaign, at Ezion M. E. Church, Ninth and French streets.

The Better Homes Campaign is nationally observed each year. Secretary of Commerce Hoover is the president and general director of the movement. He appointed Mrs. Marie L. Jones, who is president of the West Side Commuunity and Playground Association, director of the campaign among the Negroes of this city.

The campaign will begin next Sunday, with sermons in the churches on "Character Building in the Home," or "The Relation of the Church and the Home," and, continuing throughout the week, programs will be held at 8.15 each night. A minister will preside each night and prominent white and colored citizens will deliver brief addresses.

The climax will be reached Saturday afternoon of next week, when the Negro public schools of the city will plant trees in the new Ninth and Scott streets playground. The program for the week is as follows:

**Sunday To Wednesday.**

Sunday, April 22—Sermons in all churches; announcements of the Home Week.

Monday, April 23—8.15, Rev. Dr. J. Raymond Brown, pastor of Ezion M. E. Church, presiding; music by the Ezion choir; introduction of master of ceremonies, Caleb G. Laws; invocation, Rev. R. S. Stith, pastor of St. James' C. M. E. Church; music; "The Purpose of Better Homes Week," Mrs. Marie L. Jones, president of the West Side Playground and Community Association; address, Mayor Forrest; music; "Home Music," Miss C. Mae Brooks; "Sanitary Plumbing," Louis Hayman; "Financing the Home," Elmer E. Stubbs; music; offering; moving pictures; benediction, Rev. J. T. Ayers, pastor of Mt. Carmel M. E. Church.

Tuesday, April 24—8.15, Rev. W. S. Drummond, pastor of Bethel A. M. E. Church, presiding; music by the Bethel Choir; introduction of Dr. Drummond, Howard Naudain; invocation, Rev. James McPherson, retired; music; "The Boy's Workshop in the Home," George Whitten; "Better Partnership Between the School and the Home," George W. Johnson, principal of the Howard High School; music; "Child Care," Miss Pauline Ernst, R. N.; "The School Child and Health," Miss Charlotte Carr, R. N.; music; offering; moving pictures; benediction, Rev. William Green, pastor of Shorter's A. M. E. Church.

Wednesday, April 25—8.15, Rev. A. D. Hammond, pastor of Mother A. U. M. P. Church, presiding; music by the Mother Choir; introduction of Mr. Hammond, Harry Henson; invocation, Rev. W. C. Parker, pastor of the Mt. Vernon C. M. E. Church; music; "Better Music in the Home," Mrs. Etta Woodlen; "Home Economics," Mrs. Thelma Williams; music; "Home Decoration," G. Oscar Carrington; "The Home and Diseases," Dr. Conwell Banton; music; offering; moving pictures; benediction, Rev. R. C. Williams, Mother U. A. M. E. Church.

**Thursday To Saturday.**

Thursday, April 26—8.15, Rev. J. T. Wallace, pastor of Mt. Joy M. E. Church, presiding; music by the Mt. Joy choir; introduction of Mr. Wallace, Charles H. Colbourn; invocation, Rev. W. A. T. Miles, pastor of Haven M. E. Church; music; "Home Play," Miss Elsie Bryant; "How Better Homes Build a Community," Dr. Lloyd Balderston; music; "Fire Prevention," Fire Chief William Lutz; "The Child and the Home," Dr. Harlan A. Cuff; offering; music; moving pictures; benediction, Rev. N. G. Stevenson, Grace A. M. E. Z. Church.

Friday, April 27—8.15, Rev. A. G. Scott, pastor of the Mt. Enon Baptist Church, presiding; music by the Shiloh Baptist Church choir; introduction of Dr. Scott, E. Tobias Whitten; invocation, Rev. W. T. McKissick, Shiloh Baptist Church; music; "The Delinquent Child and the Home," Mrs. Bertie Lockbridge; "The Home and the Old Folks," Mrs. Elizabeth America; music; "The Problem of School Attendance," James H. Sewell; "The Boy Scout in the Home," Scout Executive Shields; music; offering; moving pictures; benediction, Rev. J. W. Ware, Shiloh Baptist Church.

Saturday, April 28—3 p. m., tree planting in the Ninth and Scott streets playground by Public Schools Nos. 5, 18, 21, 22, 29 and the Howard High School; music by the Pullman Band, George Johnson, director; Rev. William Rutledge, Gilbert Presbyterian Church, presiding; speaker, Rev. A. E. Henry, rector St. Matthew's P. E. Chapel; invocation and benediction, Rev. H. M. Chapman, Eighth Street Baptist Church.

STAR
WILMINGTON, DEL.

JU[illegible] 1928

# CATHOLIC CHURCH FOR COLORED SETTLEMENT

Belvidere, the colored settlement on the road between Price's Corner and Newport, is to have a Catholic Church, Father Rebesher, pastor of St. Joseph's Colored R. C. Church, this city, announced last night. Plans for the new church are being drafted and the contract will be awarded within a week or two. The church will be of brick construction and will be the center of a new Catholic parish in the Belvidere section.

Work is being rushed on the remodeling of what was St. Joseph's Catholic orphanage at Eleventh and French streets. The orphanage has been moved to Clayton, Del., and the dormitories and other parts of the institution in this city are to be used as a school for colored children.

There will be at least eight class rooms, four on the first and four on the second. The third floor is being torn down and a new roof is being erected over the building, which is to be used as a day school.

Father Rebesher expects to have all remodeling completed by early September in time to open for the fall term. Healy and Son are the contractors. The convent attached to St. Joseph's is also being remodeled.

EVERY EVENING
WILMINGTON, DEL.

MAY 26 1928

# CONDUCTING CAMPAIGN TO AID COLORED FOLK

## $3,500 Fund Is Sought by Board of Home Rescue Mission.

A campaign for the raising of $3,500 for the maintenance of their work is being carried on by the board of governors of the Universal Home Rescue Mission at 639 East Sixth street.

For the past six years Rev. L. E. Ferrell has been laboring in this sort of field for the uplift of his less fortunate brothers of the colored race. During this period he has received no salary, but has devoted his life and talents to the work without regular remuneration.

The board of governors managing the mission comprises: Rev. Jesse Gibbons, pastor of Ezion Baptist Church; Mrs. Mary Walker, Mrs. W. J. Webster, Edgar Starling, treasurer; James Sewell, secretary, and Rev. L. E. Ferrell, chairman.

The committee for the campaign, comprising the members of the board of governors, reports more than $500 raised, and expresses gratitude to all who have contributed. Besides gifts of money, old clothing, old shoes and groceries and household supplies will be gratefully received. During the past week aid has been extended to eight men and six families of colored persons.

As explained by Rev. L. E. Ferrell, chairman of the board of governors, the purpose of the mission is to lift the less fortunate colored man and woman to a higher moral plane, and to bring about a better relationship between all races.

Social Conditions, Improvement of -1928

# HOOVER NAMES MORE WORKERS IN FLOOD AREA

**One Colored Red Cross Worker To Be Named For Each White One**

**THREE MADE ASST. RECONSTRUCTION AIDES**

**Dr. L. M. McCoy, Formerly Of Baltimore Is One Of New Officials**

TUSKEGEE INST. ALA., —Acting upon the recommendations of the Colored Advisory Commission on rehabilitation in the flood district, Secretary Hoover has outlined in a letter to Dr. Robert R. Moton, Chairman of the Commission, a new program for relief work.

It provides for the appointment of one colored worker for each white worker in the service of the Red Cross so that both races will be equally represented. The program is effective January 1.

Dr. J. S. Clark, president of Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.; I. M. McCoy, formerly of Baltimore, now president of Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss.; and H. C. Ray, Extension Service state agent for Arkansas, all of whom are members of the commission, have been appointed assistant reconstruction officers for their respective states to supervise relief work among Negroes in cooperation with the Red Cross.

These with their staffs will be employed until April 1 to look after the needs of thecolored flood sufferers, helping them to get necessary provisions, clothing and shelter, seed and livestock and advising them in matters of planting and other agricultural problems. They will see that houses which have been destroyed or damaged are rebuilt or repaired in a satisfactory manner either with local contractors or those brought in for the purpose.

**Committees Equal**

"In order that there can be no mistake or failure in this situation," Secretary Hoover writes, "I have suggested that Messrs. Ray, McCoy and Clark comprise a committee, advisory to the Red Cross, and that each of them strengthen his staff of colored assistants to a number equal to the National Red Cross representatives in the different counties; that these assistants undertake at once to complete a survey of the entire situation bringing every case of failure or neglect to the Red Cross representatives who will at once investigate and find remedy."

**Second Time**

For a second time in less than a month Secretary Hoover has taken definite action in compliance with the recommendations of the Advisory Commission, the first being the removal of Miss Cordelia Townsend, Red Cross worker at Melville, La., who was charged with discrimination against and neglect of colored people in relief work.

In a telegram to Secretary Hoover, Dr. Moton states: "We are very much gratified by this evidence of your consistency, wise and patriotic service. In spite of a few local lapses, the Red Cross has rendered a wonderful service to the 400,000 Negro flood sufferers as well as to thousands of others."

KNOXVILLE, TENN. Journal

JAN 10 1928

## Hoover Recommends Negroes In Work Of Flood Relief

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 9 (AP).—Equal representation for negroes in the flood relief program of the Mississippi valley has been recommended by Secretary Hoover in a letter to Dr. Robert R. Morton, chairman of the Colored Advisory commission on rehabilitation.

The letter, made public here today, suggests that the reconstruction officers in the various states involved, "strengthen their staffs of colored assistants to a number equal to the national Red Cross representatives in the different countries; that these assistants undertake at onoce to complete a survey of the entire situation, bringing every case of failure or neglect to the Red Cross representative, who will at once investigate.

D.C.

# MRS. SCOTT RENAMED ON CHARITY BOARD

**Body Controls City Charities Hospital And Homes**

**HAS SERVED TWO YEARS**

**Present Appointment To Run For Six Years**

**WASHINGTON. — The Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia has just announced the reappointment of Mrs. Emmett J. Scott, of 1711 "S" street, Northwest, as a Member of the Board of Public Welfare of the District of Columbia.**

The Board was formed by Congressional action two years ago — three members being appointed for a term of two years, three for a term of four years. Mrs. Scott's appointment to the two-year term ended June 30, 1928. She has now been reappointed for a term of six years.

Mrs. Scott is the only race member of the Board, which is responsible for the management and control of public charities in the District of Columbia; also Gallinger Hospital, the Industrial Homes for White and Colored Children; the Homes for the aged and indigent; children of the District of Columbia under Home Care, and other Social Welfare agencies of that character.

**New Members**

Dr. George M. Kober, Dean of the Medical School of Georgetown University, was also reappointed for a term of six years. The new Member of the Board is Dr. Henry J. Crosson, for more than thirty-five years a practicing physician here. He is a graduate of the Georgetown Medical School and married a daughter of Robert J. Blaine, brother of James G. Blaine. He is a native of Minneapolis.

**HERALD**

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**

SEP 12 1928

## Advisory Council Aim Of Colored Ministers

Dr. George H. Richardson and William H. Lewis, jr., colored members of the Citizens Advisory Council are sending out a call to officers of the colored civic associations of Washington to meet them Friday September 22, at the Twelfth street branch of the Y. M. C. A. to formulate a program of major and minor projects for the sections occupied by colored residents.

Already the two members of the council have protests against increase in street car fare, the use of dilapidated street cars in the northeast, and the condition of certain streets.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1928.

Florida.

## Urban League Branch At St. Petersburg, Fla.

St. Petersburg, Fla. (By The A. N. P.)—At a meeting of representative citizens of both races held here Wednesday afternoon, the 18th, instant in the office of the Mayor, a local branch of National Urban League was organized. The meeting was called to order by His Honor, Mayor Charles J. Maurer, who presented Mr. Jesse O. Thomas, Field Secretary of the National Urban League, as the presiding officer. Mr. Thomas explained in very careful detail the program and policy of the Urban League with emphasis on the activities of the various local Leagues to the satisfaction of all present.

On Sunday afternoon the 15th, Mr. Thomas spoke to an inter-racial mass meeting that filled the main auditorium of the Bethel Baptist Church. At this meeting the history and philosophy of the Urban League movement was given by the speaker. This mass meeting was followed by a number of bi-racial conferences, Monday and Tuesday afternoons and evenings, where the workings of the League were further discussed which resulted in the formation of a local branch in this city. This was the first time that a member of the race had the honor of presiding over a meeting in the Mayor's office. The Mayor himself was one of the members of the conference.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Independent
Thursday, June 21, 1928

Age
New York, N.Y.
12-4-28

### Trouble With Chest Funds.

Tampa adopted the community chest plan of caring for the various organizations that put on drives from time to time. St. Petersburg was urged to do the same thing but has not yet adopted the plan — which is probably just as well. In Tampa there is trouble now over the chest funds because some organizations want to pull out and stage their own campaigns to raise money. The Tampa Tribune has the following regarding conditions there:

Separation of character-building organizations from the supervision and protection of the community chest would be the most disastrous move in the history of local charities, according to Mrs. Ruth W. Atkinson, executive director of the chest and the Tampa Welfare league.

Mrs. Atkinson will begin a series of addresses this week before members of local civic clubs and her subjects will include arguments against those favoring divorcing such groups as the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and the Boy Scouts from the chest method of budget financing.

"If these organizations leave the chest and go it alone," Mrs. Atkinson said, "it will mean a series of drives for funds. The public will become weary of constant appeals and everyone will be hurt financially. The chest method is the best and its efficiency has been further indicated only recently when the city of Washington decided to conduct a survey looking towards a chest organization, and an active campaign will begin shortly in Pittsburgh."

The bulk of the money contributed in Tampa to the community chest, Mrs. Atkinson said, goes to the support of charity organizations. These are the American Red Cross, the Children's Home, Day Nursery of the W. C. T. U., Family Service association, humane society, milk fund, Old People's home, Salvation Army, Seamen's institute, Tampa negro day nursery and the Volunteers of America.

In the many cities where the community chest plan has been adopted there has been a disposition, after a time, for this or that organization to pull out and run its own drive. The community chest plan, judging from what crops out in other cities where it has been in effect, is not a success. Usually there is a shortage in the amount of money desired, and then the city is asked to pay out of tax funds, as was done in Tampa. Just another step toward paternalism that is already entirely too paternalistic.

## RED CROSS HEAD LAUDS COLORED WOMAN FOR HELP

Daytona Beach, Fla.—(ANP)—The following letter, received by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, from A. L. Schafer, head of the American Red Cross Relief work at West Palm Beach, Florida, indicates that further steps are being made toward rehabilitation among colored people: 10-27-28

"Dear Mrs. Bethune: Please accept my thanks for the copies of the articles which you have released covering the relief work being done by the Red Cross in behalf of yonr people. These are splendidly and very accurately done. I hope you will have no objection to our making use of them and I am taking the liberty of forwarding copies to Washington, because of the weight your name carries throughout the country.

Daytona Beach Fla

"I have just returned from an inspection of the camp set up for Negro refugees in the north end of the city. I am going to ask the advisory committee to go over the camp and give me a statement as to the facilities afforded your people there. As far as I can see everything has been done to make things comfortable for these refugees. The location of the camp is the best in the city. It is high and well drained also dressing station for any emergencies. Water is supplied at numerous places throughout the camp. The furnishings in each tent are quite adequate, I believe, to the family's need. An effort has been made to keep the family together and to have them provided with the things necessary for ordinary family life. Provision has been made for laundry purposes in a very adequate manner. Sanitation is taken care of in the best possible way.

"I simply point this out in order to indicate to you that we are actually doing what we think is right in all matters pertaining to the treatment of your people. Sincerely yours, A. L. Schafer, Director."

## SUFFERERS RECEIVING ADEQUATE HELP

### West Palm Beach Citizens Refute False Reports.

11/17/28

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Nov. 15.—Local colored citizens of West Palm Beach, who live here and are in position to know, feel it absolutely necessary to refute the false reports which are being circulated with reference to Red Cross policy. A local Negro advisory committee has been organized with the sanction of Red Cross officials. This committee was formed for the purpose of protecting Negro interests in the reception of relief. Complaints and suggestions to the Red Cross are submitted through this medium. This committee wishes to state with great emphasis that it has met with whole-hearted co-operation on the part of Red Cross executives. Investigations made by the committee prove conclusively that negro storm sufferers are receiving adequate aid.

The emergency period of the recent disaster has passed. It is now solely a question of permanent rehabilitation work. Thorough investigation must be a part of the sane distribution of charity. Unworthy and undeserving applicants must be weeded out in order that genuine sufferers may benefit sufficiently. This takes time. There must of necessity be a certain amount of delay. Incredible complications arise. Many people whose homes were partially demolished are carrying mortgages that have reached the point of foreclosure. If the Red Cross reconstructs homes of this type, they will only be doing so for the benefit of the holder of the mortgage and therefore will not be helping the home owner. This example is just one of the hundreds of obstacles that beset the path of the dispenser of charity.

The Negro advisory committee is conversant with the facts in general and special cases and realizes through their inside knowledge that their people are being dealt with fairly. The committee, knowing that its people are receiving their full pro rata of relief, cannot but be embarrassed when ungrounded complaints are aired by chronic kickers.

The work of reconstruction is progressing swiftly. West Palm Beach is fast approaching a state of normality. Red Cross workers are to be highly commended for their efficient, impartial and hearty distribution of aid to the needy. In this era of discrimination it is a positive stimulant to come in contact with a group of white people so free from the prejudice complex. Red Cross workers are not inquiring as to color, but as to need, and with reference to actual storm losses. Give them credit for this attitude. Let them know that we appreciate it. Offer the cooperation that they need in the huge task that is theirs. Stop hindering. Look for the good things instead of forever assuming that discrimination is their policy. If you must criticise, do so constructively and not destructively. Be sure of your facts before voicing your charges.

The Negro advisory committee, here upon the scene, has found that its suggestions are acted upon, that its complaints are listened to, and existing evils remedied, mistakes corrected, justice done.

SENTINEL
ORLANDO, FLA
DEC 21 1928

## AWARDS TO BE MADE FOR NEGRO GARDENS

Awards in the negro garden contests recently conducted in Orlando will be presented at 8 o'clock in the Ark Theater on West Church street. The contests were started through the initiative of Miss Katherine Holland Brown, noted novelist and winter resident of Orlando, who donated funds for the prizes. The aim of the competition was to stimulate interest among the negroes in the growing of fresh vegetables to remedy conditions of undernourishment among negro children.

Orlando, Fla., Sentinel
Saturday, September 22, 1928

## Negroes Organize for Storm Relief Work

G. Jackson, Jr., chairman Orange County Red Cross, has appointed Rev. S. G. Baker to serve as chairman to raise funds from the colored people of Orlando and Orange county, to aid Red Cross relief work among hurricane sufferers in and near Palm Beach. A meeting was called Thursday afternoon at Dr. Well's office, and a campaign was formally organized.

It was planned to have each pastor of Orlando and Orange county to serve as vice-chairmen, and to select a worker from his church to serve with him. Rev. A. C. Crooms was appointed secretary, and Mrs. Charlotte Shackleford, treasurer and special worker. The following committee were appointed to aid in the prosecution of the work: Ways and means, publicity, finance, supplies and also an executive committee.

A county-wide mass meeting is to be held Sunday afternoon at Ebenezer M. E. Church, Rev. S. P. Rutledge, pastor, Church and Terry streets. A very excellent program has been arranged for the occasion, and it is urgently expected that the people of our group avail themselves of the opportunity of aiding the Red Cross Chapter of this county in this worthy undertaking.

The committees will meet Mon-

day, September 24th, at Shiloh Baptist Church, Rev. T. C. Collier, pastor, and a report of all funds and supplies, which will immediatelyl be turned over to the Red Cross Chapter.

# Thousands White and Colored, At Memorial Services For Hurricane Victims In West Palm Beach, Fla.

## Mary McLeod Bethune Visits Devastated Area For Second Time, and Cites Instances Of Unusual Examples of Self Help By Race

**(By Mrs. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE)**

West Palm Beach, Fla.—Arriving again in the section where the recent hurricane-storm left such devastation, suffering and death in its wake, I found that first aid had been successfully administered to the storm sufferers.

Memorial services for the dead were held in the white and colored cemeteries of West Palm Beach at 3 o'clock Sunday September 30—the most impressixe ever witnessed by the thouands of people who attended. Our hearts were torn at the sight of the one large mound containing the hundreds of bodies of men, women and children.

### Thousands At Services

Those who had been spared, stood with tear-stained cheeks, wringing their hands, because many of them had lost entire families, or many, many members of their families had been taken. The sadness of this scene fell upon us like a pall. The sorrow and grief were heart-rending. Thousands of people came into West Palm Beach to pay their tribute of love and respect to the heroes who gave up their lives in the turbulent waters of the Everglades, and divided themselves to go, a part of the white cemetery and a part to the colored cemetery. City officials were represented by commissioners at each cemetery. The ceremony for the Negro victims was presided over by Dr. J. H. Thompson, assisted by the ministers of the county. Both white and Negro women placed wreaths of flowers upon the tombs of the unknown dead.

### Memorial For Unfound

Thousands, whos bodies had to be cremated where they fell, and those whose bodies have not yet been delivered from their watery graves, were tenderly and sorrowfully included in the memorial services. Such a service has never been witnessed in the State before. Many have been taken, but we are bowing in submission to the Will of our Father, Who does all things well.

The spirit of self-help is evident all over the stricken areas. At Juniter, a Mrs. Ashley, a colored school teacher who has given wonderful service to her people, gave valuable help in the recent catastrophe. The schoolhouse where she taught was destroyed, and her own house and furniture swept away. In this little town, also, a Mr. Harvey Bocker, a truck grower, although he had his packing house swept away, and his own house moved from its pillars, housed and fed some twenty-five of his less fortunate neighbors, nine of whom were sick or injured.

### Distress At Kelsey City

It is generally felt that the most unsatisfactory place along the line of stricken cities is Kelsey City. The survivors from the storm there were, at first, housed in box cars, but were later released to go back to their shanties at Indian Lumber Company. In most instances the "shanties" were almost demolished, and the mill, having been closed and practically crushed, did not furnish them with work. Therefore, they have no funds to rebuild their houses. The water which is being used in this city is not safe; the people have been instructd to boil it, but, in many instances they have no facilities with which to do this.

In Pleasant City, the people are being cared for in a school building which is in better condition than any left standing.

### First Relief Stage Ended

The first stage of the relief work is ended. The canteens and temporary hospitals outside of the city of West Palm Beach have been closed. Hundreds of the refugees have been sent to their friends and to homes that have been provided for them over the country.

Temporary hospitals and canteens have now been centered in the city of West Palm Beach and Pleasant City, in locations convenient for the people, under the supervision of a most efficient staff. Negro people are being well cared for by our physicians, nurses and welfare workers in that area. Able-bodied men are being given work, receiving from $2.50 to $3 and $4 per day, according to the work they are doing. Women and children are being fed and cared for. Within the next few days, tent colonies will be estabslsihed in order that the familis may be to and permanent homes may ured for them.

A fine Negro Rehabilitation ommittee has been organized and has connected itself with the general Red Cross officials to see after the needs of Negroes in their rehabilitation stage. This committee is composed of Dr. J. C. Hodges, chairman; Dr. J. Henry Terrell, treasurer; U. A. Ridley, secretary; Dr. W. H. Collie, Father Lewis and Dr. A. P. Holly.

### Satisfactory Understanding

We feel that a most satisfactory understanding now exists between this committee and the National Red Cross official. No stone will be left unturned in meting out justice to our people in the rehabilitation of theri homes. Reports which have been circulated as to discrimination in the storm area have been unfoundd. I have been able to find only fair play and justice and the very finest cooperative spirit being exercised in the handling of the situation up to this point.

We are asking that all colored people—organizations, clubs, etc., shall help in this work of rehabilitation. Send in any cash contribution to Dr. J. H. Terrell, 410 North Rosemary avenue, West Palm Beach, Fla., who will, in turn, turn the money over to the treasurer of the National Red Cross, to be distributed among the needy and suffering.

This will give us a chance for a compliment of what the Negroes themselves are doing. We need large sums of money. Through the kindness of the general public, enough clothing has been received to meet the present need. Money for the rebuildnig of the homes and schools of these poor people constitute the greatest need at this time. The schools have suffered a serious set-back, and the children are suffering until they are reestablished.

Our colored women, social workers and teachers, have organized themselves into a committee to do special welfare work among these refugees—particularly the women and children—and put on such activities as well keep them as happy as possible under the conditions, and, at the same time strengthen them for their future lives.

### Praise For Workers

Too much praise cannot be given our welfare worker, Mrs. Frederick, our wonderful executive nurses, Mrs. Kitty Taylor, Mrs. R. L. Brown, Miss Caldwell, Miss Weir and others, for their heroic work.

A most outstanding piece of welfare work was done by L. R. Reynolds, secretary of the Virginia, North Carolina and Florida area of the Interracial Commission. Mr. Reynolds was able to make a seaching investigation of conditions and got in close touch with the inner committees. The publication of Mr. Reynolds' survey will be very valuable information for our future use in the cooperative work of the Interracial Commission. He got right into the heart of our situation and made contacts which were impossible for me to make.

We cannot lose sight of the marvelous work being done by Drs. Hodges, Vickers, Jefferson, Thompson, J. Harvey Smith, Mouzon, Sawyer, Chapman and Frazier, Mr. Ridley, Dr. Collie, Dr. Terrell, and by all of the splendid undertakers in that section. They have done so much to help in the care of the sick and injured.

Our club women have left no stone unturned in the securing of comfort for the suffering people. Our fraternal men and women are definitely under the load. Our business organizations are doing their best. Florida realizes that this is her burden, but she thanks God for the wonderful way the entire country is sharing it with her. Continue to stand close—there is much yet to be done. Your help is needed. Your prayers are needed."

President, Bethune - Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1928

Georgia.

# State-Wide Conference Of Social Workers To Convene In Savannah

## Some of Leading Social Workers of the Country to Attend Annual Conference to Be Held in Savannah During the Month of February.

The Georgia State Conference on Social Work will meet in Savannah February 18-20 according to an announcement made today by the Secretary of the Conference, Mrs. Elabel McL. Davidson.

The Conference is an annual meeting to which social workers from all over Georgia, as well as citizens interested in the social problems of the state, come for an exchange of experiences and discussion. County Welfare Workers, Juvenile Judges, Probation Officers, School Attendance Officers, Workers from the State Department of Welfare and from such agencies as the Georgia Children's Home Society, the Red Cross, Anti-Tuberculosis Association and the chairmen of Welfare from the American Legion, the Congress of Parents and Teachers, Women's Clubs and men's Civic Clubs are those vitally concerned. "How have we met the needs of the poverty-stricken, the orphan, the feeble-minded, the insane, the delinquent of our state, and how can we improve the methods employed that these people may become useful citizens?" are the questions around which these discussions center. Meeting with the Georgia workers will be some of the leading social workers of the country.

The program committee of the Conference is meeting in Atlanta today, following which further announcement will be made as to the topics to be discussed and the workers who will lead the participate in the discussion.

Members of the program committee are: Francis M. McBroom, Macon, Chairman; Mrs. C. C. Harold, Macon, Vice-chairman; Miss Julia Hopkins, Savannah, Chairman, Section of Social Case Work; Frank Miller, Atlanta, Chairman, Section on Urban Community Organization; Miss Viola Burks, LaGrange, Chairman, Section on Rural Community Organization; Miss Mary Dickerson, Atlanta, Chairman, Section on Public Health; Miss Rhoda Kaufman, Atlanta, Chairman, Section on Mental Hygiene; Miss Gay Shepperson, Atlanta, Chairman, Section on Child Welfare; T. B. Mimms, Atlanta, Chairman, Section on Delinquency.

## HODGE KINDERGARTEN-NURSERY OPENS MONDAY

### Occupies Newly Renovated Building in Yamacraw

The Hodge Free Kindergarten and Day Nursery will open Monday morning, registration hours being from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. This new work, which will be carried on in a building at 610 Bay street, West, directly in front of the branch store of the Savannah Pharmacy, is starting under most auspicious circumstances and will be a great benefit to the people of this section of the city.

The building housing the kindergarten and nursery, has been thoroughly renovated and equipped with every modern convenience for the conduct of the work. The first flooor of the two-story structure will be given over to the kindergarten department. This will give accommodations for forty children. The decorations of this floor are very attractive, a beautiful light green scheme being carried out in the ornamentations, fixtures and equipment while the coloring of the nursery above is confined to a most delightful blue.

The kindergarten is supplied with the latest equipment, sand tables, chairs and everything necessary to carrying on this work, which will be in charge of Mrs. Lucile Spencer Johnson as head teacher with Mrs. Maria Sheffial Jackson as assistant. The nursery, which is in charge of Mrs Carrie Tolbert as head nurse and Miss Ida N. Lee as assistant, has the very latest appliances to be found in work of this kind. There is a first aid room which also serves as an office, folding rest cots, baby sleeping hampers, an electric cooking outfit, a large ice box, dishes, linen closet and other things which are used in such departments. Meals are to be furnished in the nursery, absolutely free of cost.

In the rear of the building is a large yard running through to the next street, out which a modern playground has been made. This includes sliding boards, sand piles, seesaws and other recreational necessities. The kindergarten will open daily from 9 to 12 o'clock and the nursery from 8 to 7.

This work has been made possible through the beneficence of Mrs. Sarah Mills Hodge of New York city, formerly of Savannah, who purchased the building, put it through complete renovation, supplied the equipment and assured, permanency of this way needful institution by a liberal endowment. The building will be open for public inspection tomorrow (Friday) morning and all day Saturday. Mrs. A. L. Lawton is chairman of the committee of white ladies who will supervise the work.

Independent Atlanta - Ga.

AUG 16 1928

## Modern Apartments Are Being Erected For Colored People

On Jackson Street, between Cain and Highland Avenue, this ciy, are being erected six of the finest apartment houses ever built in this city for colored people. Two of the buildings face Jackson Street, being built of red birch, one containing eight apartments and the other six. Betmeen these two apartments runs a wide cement drive, on each side of which will be lined beautiful shroubbery, to be known as Pasadena Place, back to Espanola Drive, which leads into Cain Street. Facing Pasadena Place are four apartment houses containing four three-room apartments. The general plan of all apartments is the same—each one consisting of large, airy rooms and being equipped with all modern conveniences, such as gas, electricity, bath, radio sockets, baseboard sockets and the newest attachment for the protection of water pipes against freezing. A caretaker will occupy one of the apartments and will be easily accessible to all tenants for minor and emergency repairs. A gardener will be employed to keep the grounds in sanitary condition and maintain the beauty of the surroundings at all times.

The plan of the management is in keeping with the Rockefeller idea in New York. Each applicant for tenancy will be investigated to ascertain whether or not he or she is desirable, thus maintaining at all times a high class of tenants.

The beauty of these apartments can best be seen by a visit to the location. The project is something new in apartment houses for colored people, and are well worth a trip of inspection.

Waycross, Ga., Journal-Herald
Tuesday, September 25, 1928

## NEGROES WILL HEAR RED CROSS

### Mass Meeting Called for Center City High School.

Dr. Kenneth McCullough of the Waycross Chapter of the Red Cross will speak before the Negro Business League at a mass meeting of negro citizens called for Thursday night at 8:30 o'clock at the Center City High school auditorium.

The flood situation in Florida, and relief measures, will be discussed, and interesting program, including addresses by members of the Negro Business League, being arranged.

## COMMUNITY CHEST PLANS DRIVE

The Negro division of the community Chest is fast perfecting its organization for the coming campaign, which begins on November 8th. Mr Henry T. Singleton, manager of the National Benefit Life Insurance Company, has been elected chairman of the campaign and Mrs. Mamie Belcher, case worker on the staff of the Family Welfare Society, has been elected secretary.

Headquarters for the campaign will be at the Savannah Boys' Club, Price and Harris streets. This club is one of the agencies of the Chest. The others being the Savannah Community League and the St Francis Orphanage.

The budget allotted to these three Negro agencies for 1929 is exactly $10,679.00. This is the largest amount ever granted Negroes since the organization of the Chest. The securing of this budget is dependent upon the entire community rallying to the cause. It is expected of the Negro population to give enough toward the campaign to make a respectable showing of appreciation for the work of the Community Chest in developing the agencies serving Negroes to greater efficiency and wider influence. Practically every man and woman in our city can give something to the cause of housing orphans; developing character and relieving the poor.

# Atlanta School Of Social Work Begins 9th Year

## Enrollment This Year Is Largest in History of the Institution.

The Atlanta School of Social Work, the only institution of its kind in America devoted exclusively to the training of Negroes in social work has just begun its ninth term. This will also begin the second year of the directorship of Forrester B. Washington under whose guidance the School has acquired new emphasis and emphasis.

The most significant change is the fact that the student body is almost twice as large this year as it was at the same time last year and many times larger than it has ever been in its history. This is in spite of the fact that the present administration has raised its standards so high that many times as many applicants are rejected as are accepted.

Other significant changes for the year are indicated in the expansion of the curriculum from one to two years and the raising of the requirements for entrance to at least two years of college work in extreme cases; the actual putting into practice of a plan of cooperation between the local colleges and the school whereby seniors majoring in the social sciences in four of the local colleges are taking the first year of the two years curriculum of the school as part of the requirements for their A. B. degree in their respective colleges; the doubling of the number of social agencies with which the students get field work practice; the introduction of evening courses in keeping with the school's policy of continued usefulness to the local community as well as to its student body and the addition of a considerable number of male students.

Field work practice this year will be with the following social agencies: The Atlanta Family Welfare Society, The Atlanta Urban League, The Anti-Tuberculosis Association, The Neighborhood Union, The Young Women's Christian Association, The Young Men's Christian Association, the Colored Unit of Grady Hospital, The Public Schools of Atlanta. Attendance Department and The First Congregational Church. Field work will consist of actual experience in case work with families and children medical social service, visiting teachers service, group work with men and boys, group work with women and girls, religious social service, neighborhood organization, health education and social research, and probation service.

The school is supported by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, the Russell Sage Foundation, the Julius Rosenwald Fund, the Atlanta Community Chest and individual contributors.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1928. Georgia

SAVANNAH, GA., Press.
FEB 9 1928



# BENEFITS OF WORK AMONG THE NEGROES

## DR. SOLOMON ADDRESSES LIONS CLUB ON THIS SUBJECT

Telling something of the work the negroes are doing to raise the standard of literacy in Savannah, and declaring that the facilities for negro instruction and hospitalization are the very worst, Rev. George Solomon, D. D., spoke at the luncheon meeting of the Lions Club at the Hotel Savannah this afternoon.

Dr. Solomon pointed out the efforts that are being made by negro school teachers in conducting night school for illiterates, and he said this work is wholly voluntary, the day teachers giving of their time at night for this work. He said that there should be a fund to assist in this work.

**Beneficial.**

Prefacing his remarks, Dr. Solomon called attention to the fact that a community could rise only as high as the weakest people in it, and said that through a proper education of the negro, and the teaching of health among the colored, the health standard throughout the entire city would be raised.

He called attention to the efforts for the building of a new charity hospital, stating that of the $54,000 raised, negroes contributed $34,000.

**In Second Year.**

Communications from Congressman Chas. G. Edwards and Senators George and Harris, acknowledging receipt of telegrams from the club requesting that Savannah be placed in the first year's budget for public building appropriations were read. Congressman Edwards and Senator George stated that they were doing all they could to have this done, but Senator Harris said Savannah could not get in the first appropriation, but would be in the second year.

J. A. Bennett asked the members to co-operate in assisting in the entertainment of the visiting conductors who will be in Savannah in the spring. They will make a two-day side trip here while attending the National O. R. C. convention in Jacksonville.

**Music.**

Miss Etta Harrison, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. John Gaudry, sang several entertaining songs. William Whitehead was a guest at the luncheon.

Albert Oelschig will speak at the club next week on the florist industry, and Fred Konneman was appointed by G. B. King, the president to furnish the entertainment.

**Campaign.**

An interesting attendance campaign was anounced at the meeting. The members were divided into teams of four each, and given names. A distance of 25 miles was set as the race course, and attendance, both of visitors and new members, will count as miles made. The team having the greatest mileage at the end of four weeks wins the race, and will receive a suitable prize.

# *Agencies of Service to Negro Children Report Activities*

As one detail of the general program of serving all the charity needs of the city, the work of Community Chest agencies for the welfare of negro children was described Saturday in reports showing that four agencies operating in this connection cared for 366 children in February.

It was disclosed that 68 children were sheltered in the Carrie Steele Logan home, 57 in the Leonard Street orphanage, 92 in the Gate City day nurseries—at the Herndon nursery 50, at Courtland Street nursery 42—and the Child's United Social Service, which is supervised by the Rosenwald Study of Negro Children in Georgia, cared for 149.

According to the report, the Carrie Steele Logan orphanage and the Leonard Street orphanage are well housed, the former having moved February 1 into its new home, provided by the city. Most of the children in this home are committed by the juvenile court of Fulton county and the city court of Atlanta, and both boys and girls are sheltered, the new structure having been provided with separate wings for this purpose. The report said the home is pressed to capacity, as usual.

The Leonard Street orphanage cares for girls only. It has been established for more than 25 years and has occupied two years a new home provided, according to the report, by donations from persons outside Atlanta whose interest was enlisted by the superintendent.

The Gate City day nurseries, of which W. A. Wynn is president and L. B. Thomas secretary, was described as caring for the children of working women who otherwise would be without protection or helpful instruction, and as maintaining two homes with matrons and kindergarten supervisor, and a baby clinic in the Courtland street nursery under direction of the Urban league.

The Child's United Social Service is occupied, according to the report, with investigations, case records, and with assisting other agencies in determining the status of children to be cared for and their placement in foster homes. This service is supervised by Louisa deB. Fitzsimmons, director of the Georgia Study of Negro Children, and a trained social worker is assigned to her aid.

In consolidating the reports of these agencies, Roy P. Gates, director of the Community Chest, explained that their work, like that of the other 33 agencies of the Community Chest, was concerned chiefly with constructive development and with training designed to prevent dependence and to build character and usefulness.

HERALD
Albany Ga
MAR 12 1928

# State Conference On Social Work to Open in Columbus

## Sessions Will Extend Through Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

ATLANTA, March 12 (AP).—The third annual session of the Georgia Conference on Social Work will open in Columbus at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning with a round-table discussion of social work among Negroes, led by Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta School of Social Work, it has been announced here by officials in charge of the event.

Among the speakers expected to take part in the discussion are a number of social workers from Atlanta, including R. B. Eleazer, educational director of the commission on interracial co-operation. City family welfare, county welfare, and probation are problems slated for consideration at discussions during the afternoon.

The full conference will be called to order, it has been announced, at 7 o'clock Tuesday evening by Dr. Comer Woodward, of Emory University, president of the state council of social agencies. Speakers listed for this session are: Dr. Spright Dowell, president-elect of Mercer University; Dr. Bernard W. Perry, director of the Athens Health Demonstrations, and Dr. Frank Bruno, of Washington University.

Social workers from all over the state are expected for the gathering, which will extend through three days — Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday—with many problems of interest both to social workers and the general public slated for discussion, the announcement said.

Among the social service groups expected to send representation are: juvenile court judges, with discussion led by Judge Garland Watkins, Atlanta, and Judge Solon Davis, Columbus; county welfare workers and probation officers, with Harold Matthews, of the state welfare department, in charge; city family welfare societies, represented by Miss Cora Rowzee, of the Columbus Family Welfare Bureau; workers among Negroes, led in discussion by Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta; and child welfare leaders, with representation by H. Daugherty, superintendent of the South Georgia Methodist Home, and Miss Emma C. Puschner, director of the division of child welfare of the American Legion.

At the evening sessions addresses will be made, it is said, by Sherman C. Kingsley, president, National Conference of Sociay Work; Dr. Bernard W. Cary, director Athens Health Demonstrations; Dr. Spright Dowell, president-elect of Mercer University; and Willis A. Sutton, Atlanta school superintendent.

COLUMBUS, GA., Ledger
MAR 11 1928

# MEETING TONIGHT OF NEGRO SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Colored Social Workers Council of Columbus will render a program tonight at 7:30 o'clock at the First African Baptist church, as a forerunner of the state social work convention which convenes here Tuesday for a three-day session. The program is purposed to arouse interest on the part of the colored council in the work that is being done by agencies of social uplift throughout the state.

The feature of tonight's meeting will be an address by James O. Thomas, leader of the Atlanta Urban league, who has had wide experience in this work and is one of the most forceful speakers of his race. J. M. Childs, executive secretary of the negro Y. M. C. A., Atlanta, will also speak.

# *ATLANTA SCHOOL GETS $2,500 GIFT*

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 28.—An appropriation of $2,500 has been made by the Julius Rosenwald fund to the Atlanta School of Social Work toward its budget for the year 1928-29. In a letter to Mr. Forrester B. Washington, director of the school, Mr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Rosenwald fund writes:

"The Julius Rosenwald Fund takes much pleasure in being associated in the important work of the Atlanta School of Social Work."

# Rosenwald Gives $2,500 to Atlanta Social School

Atlanta, Ga.,—An appropriation of $2,500 has been made by the Julius Rosenwald Fund to the Atlanta School of Social Work toward its budget for the year 1928-29. In a letter to Mr. Forrester B. Washington, Director of the School, Mr. Edwin R. Embree, President of the Rosenwald Fund writes:

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# ATLANTA SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE TO GRADUATE MANY

## Director of Jewish Educational Alliance to Speak to Largest Graduating Class in History of the School.

Mr. Edward M. Kahn, executive director of the Jewish Educational Alliance of Atlanta, Georgia, will deliver the principal address at the commencement exercises of the Atlanta School of Social Work which will take place on Monday evening, May 28, 1928, at 8 p. m., at the First Congregational Church, Houston and Courtland Streets. Mr. Kahn is one of the most brilliant of the younger men in social work in America. Graduating with honors from St. Lawrence University, he continued his studies at the University of Chicago, the New York School of Social Work and the New School of Social Research of New York City. As first resident and then executive of social service movements in Chicago and New York, he has made a brilliant record as a social service expert. Coming to Atlanta only eight months ago, he has already revolutionized the program of the Jewish Educational Alliance, the largest community center in Georgia. As a sociologist, social worker and interpreter of the field of social work, he is second to none. Moreover, he is one of the youngest directors of an institution the size of the Jewish Educational Alliance in the country.

The largest graduating class in the history of the Atlanta School of Social Work will receive diplomas. Although the school does not assume to be an employment bureau for its gradutes, nevertheless, positions in social work have been found for all but two of them and these will undoubtedly be placed soon after graduation.

The communities in which the graduates are going to work are scattered through the states of Missouri, Ohio, New Jersey, New York, Georgia, Louisiana, North and South Carolina. The positions which have been offered them are as follows: Hospital social workers, case workers with family and children's societies, settlement residents, neighborhood workers, probation officers, Y. W. C. A. workers, institutional executives and the like.

This is the last class that will graduate from a one-year curriculum at the Atlanta School of Social Work and the first to finish under the new director, Forrester B. Washington. Beginning with 1928-29, the course will be two years in duration except for college graduates who have majored in the social sciences and who have taken certain preliminary courses in social work.

# Mrs. Hodge To Give Kindergarten

## New Gift For Negroes Will Include a Day Nursery —In Yamacraw

Mrs. Henry W. Hodge, donor of the Mill's Memorial to Savannah, will make a further gift next fall. Mrs. Hodge will establish a kindergarten that will take care of sixty colored children. She will also establish a day nursery that will take care of thirty children. Both will be in Yamacraw.

The kindergarten will be under the supervision of Miss Orcutt, supervisor of the Kate Baldwin Free Kindergartens, this additional work being undertaken by Miss Orcutt through the courtesy of the Kate Baldwin Free Kindergarten Association.

There will be a local committee in charge of both the kindergarten and the day nursery. Mrs. Walter Norton will be chairman of this committee. Trained colored kindergarteners will be in charge.

It is through close conference with Mrs. A. R. Lawton and her understanding of the needs of small colored children that Mrs. Hodge has been led to give this further evidence of her wish to help the colored people of her home city. The Mills Memorial Home for aged colored people was established several years ago by Mrs. Hodge as a memorial to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Mills of this city. Her consistent interest in the welfare of the colored people of Savannah now expresses itself in this new and generous gift—Morning News.

# ATLANTA SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK TO CLOSE MONDAY

The Atlanta school of social work will confer diplomas on 14 graduates at commencement exercises to be held Monday night in the First Congregational church. The commencement address will be delivered by Edward liance of this city.

Although the school does not assume to be an employment bureau for its graduates, positions already have been found for 12 of the 14 graduating this year, as social workers in hospitals, case workers with family welfare and children's societies, settlement residents, probation officers, Y. W. C. A. workers and institutional executives.

Albany, Ga., Herald
Saturday, June 23, 1928

**The initial meeting of the Albany Chapter Red Cross Auxiliary will be held Monday afternoon, at 5:30 o'clock, at the Negro Monroe Street School. All the officers, committee chairmen and their committees are especially urged to be present, and any others who are interested are invited to attend.**

**The purpose of the meeting is to explain the functions of the various committees and the duties of the officers. It is very important that all be present. The members of the Albany Chapter will explain the duties of the committees and assist in mapping out the work for the year.**

**Cornelia Thompson was elected chairman at the organization meeting held last week. The others elected follow: Pauline Hall, vice president; Mary Martin, secretary; Aurelia Bentley, treasurer; Anne Mae Hall, Junior Red Cross chairman; Clara Portis, nutrition committee chairman; Bessie Thomas, publicity chairman; W. R. King, life saving and first aid committee chairman; Annie L. Kimbrough, production committee chairman.**

Rockmart, Ga., News
Thursday, May 31, 1928

## COLORED BETTER HOMES WEEK

Better Homes Week was observed by the colored people of Rockmart, beginning the week of 22nd of April, and closing the 17th of May.

The following women entered into the contest: Victoria McGinnis, who lives on East Elm St., has one of the most attractive, modern homes in Rockmart A well planned front yard with shrubs and flowers, also in back yard. The construction is frame, built about 2 years ago, on bungalow type—living room, bed room, dining room and kitchen, nicely equipped bath room, front and back porch.

Julia Vinson and Mollie Dove had homes well worth a prize. Lula Nettles won first prize. Her house is an old house, but by using a bit of paint, doing over old furniture and remodeling, proved to the judges just what could be done with a little expense and work. Quite a number of white people visited their homes, and it was an incentive to us all to get busy and make every week a Better Home Week.

# Six Social Workers Get City Posts

ATLANTIC, Ga. — Among placements of its graduates made by the Atlanta School of Social Work during the past month was that of Miss Annie M. Brodie as Case Worker with the Associated Charities of Charlotte, N. C., Mrs. Mae Harper Proctor as Case Worker with the Provident Association of St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Naomi Thomas is Health Educational Worker with the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association; Miss Essie White, Executive Secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association of Wheeling, W. Va., and Mrs. Francis Belcher as Health Educational Worker with the Atlanta Urban League.

Atlanta, Ga., Journal
Sunday, November 25, 1928

# COLORED DIVISION COLLECTS $3,339 FOR CITY CHARITY

## Nearly Thousand Cash for Community Chest Is Reported

Workers in the colored division of the community chest campaign have collected $3,339 toward the 1929 expenses of the 39 charitable agencies operated by the chest, A. T. Walden, general secretary, announced Saturday. Of this amount $743 is in cash and the rest in pledges.

A final mass meeting will be held by this division at 6 o'clock Monday night at the Y. M. C. A. and reports from the various teams canvassing the colored districts are expected to raise the total to a minimum of $5,000.

The colored division has done splendid work in this campaign" Henry C. Heinz, general chairman, stated when the report was received. "A great many of our agencies are operated exclusively for their relief and several others maintain special departments. We are gratified to note that the division has aroused so much interest among its members."

Forrester B. Washington is executive secretary of the division and other officials include J. W. Crawford, J. C. Arnold and B. C. Baskerville. These men organized a house-to-house canvass which is expected to bring further results.

Thme subscriptions of this division do not include gifts made by employees of institutions canvassed by the industrial division nor those of the many school teachers which are reported through the woman's division.

Social Conditions, Improvement of -1928 General.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUL 8

# AWARDS ARE MADE FOR BETTER HOMES

## Committees Are Commended for Work in "Better Homes in America" Campaign.

## SANTA BARBARA IS FIRST

### California City Wins First Prize In List of 5,048 Cities Competing.

Awards in the seventh nation-wide "Better Homes in America" competition were made last week and letters have been sent by Secretary Hoover to Chairmen of the volunteer committees in the fourteen communities which won prizes in the campaign for the high educational quality of their programs.

The first prize this year among the 5,048 cities, counties and rural communities taking part in the Better Homes in America movement was awarded to Santa Barbara, Cal. Other cities receiving this distinction were Greenville, S. C.; Sacramento, Cal., and Little Rock, Ark.

County prizes were won by Pulaski County, Ark.; Champaign County, Ill.; Albemarle County, Va.; Warren County, Miss., and Santa Cruz County, Cal. Prizes for small towns and rural communities were awarded to Marysville, Cal.; Gatlinburg, Tenn.; St. Helena Island, S. C., and Ames, Iowa. A special prize for a remarkable school project for home improvement was awarded to Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Hoover is President of Better Homes in America, which sponsors the educational campaign culminating each year in Better Homes Week and throughout the history of the movement has taken an active part in shaping the policies of the organization. In opening the Better Homes campaign which has just terminated he renewed expression of his interest in these community projects for making home ownership, better housing and opportunity for wholesome home life accessible to all families of modest means when he made the following statement:

"To make the most of our opportunities requires the cultivation of a good sense of proportion in regard to major household expenditures, study of home-making problems in the different communities and widespread sharing of experience of local men and women as well as access to the findings of experts.

"The Better Homes committees have done a splendid service in these directions, reaching millions of families, and in hundreds of communities they have promoted civic measures to improve housing conditions and home surroundings and to make home ownership more easily possible."

For the purpose of judging the programs communities are placed in four groups, cities of over 10,000, towns under 10,000, country-wide programs and special programs. Consideration is given to the educational value of the local campaign, its comprehensiveness and the community interest and cooperation which it evoked.

Santa Barbara County, Cal., judged as a special city-county program, attained first prize of $500 by a program embodying practically every phase of education in the field of housing and home life. Twenty-four houses ranging in size from three to nine rooms and in price from $1,352 to $16,000 were used to demonstrate to the people of Santa Barbara County the possibilities in building and furnishing a small house to make it a comfortable, convenient and attractive home. Thirteen of these houses cost less than $5,000. The committee was headed by Miss Pearl Chase, Chairman Plans and Planting Committee of the Community Arts Association of Santa Barbara.

In the class of cities of over 10,000 Greenville, S. C., won second prize with a program centring around the showing of seven houses designed to provide educational demonstrations for white families of modest means in the city, negro families and farm families. One house was designed and built by boys in the manual training classes of a local school. The campaign was sponsored by the Women's Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, with Mrs. Haskell Martin serving as Chairman of the Better Homes Committee.

Sacramento, Cal., won third prize in this class, with an educational program designed especially to reach the future homemakers. Six houses were used for demonstration; each was located in a different school section and the campaign sponsored in each section by a local parent-teacher association. One of the houses shown was planned and built under the direction of the home management classes of the Senior High School. The grounds were landscaped by boys in landscaping classes. D. G. Nunneley, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, was Chairman of the Better Homes Committee.

Fourth prize was awarded to Little Rock, Ark., for an excellent program which received the support and cooperation of schools and all civic groups in the city. Four houses were used for demonstration, one of them especially designed as a home for a negro wage-earning family; also the home management apartment of the Senior High School. Mrs. William M. Haley served as Chairman of the Better Homes Committee.

In the class of towns under 10,000 population, Marysville, Cal., won first prize for a program centring about the demonstration of an adobe farm house and attractive home garden: Gatlinburg, Tenn., second, for the demonstration of a remodeled mountain house rebuilt and furnished by boys and girls of the Settlement School; Ames, Iowa, third, for the demonstration of a home skillfully furnished by students of Iowa State Agricultural College. St. Helena Island, S. C., also received a third prize for an excellent civic and educational program carried out by a negro committee in association with the Penn Normal Industrial and Agricultural School.

For rural programs of county-wide interest awards were made as follows: Pulaski County, Ark., first for a remarkable program and demonstration of the remodeling of farm homes for agricultural laborers, tenants and owners; Champaign County, Ill., second for project undertaken with the cooperation of the State University and farm women of the county; and Albemarle County, Va., for remodeling demonstrations for both whites and negroes, and Warren County, Miss., for extensive remodeling projects, third. Santa Cruz County, Cal., was given a special third prize in this class for an unusual series of contests and tours to improve rural homes.

To Buffalo, N. Y., was given a special prize of $50 for its program which centred around the building of a house planned by the Better Homes Committee and supervised and furnished by the boys and girls of a local high school.

The Committee on Awards consisted of Dr. John M. Gries, Chief of the Division of Building and Housing, U. S. Department of Commerce; Dr. Louise Stanley, Chief of the Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture; M. Victor Mindeleff, member of the Washington branch of the American Institute of Architects, and Miss Harlean James, Executive Secretary of the American Civic Association.

Thirty-eight States are now organized under State Better Homes Chairmen, with Executive Committees and Advisory Councils composed of heads of such civic organizations within the State as have a contribution to make to housing and home life. More than a thousand communities have already begun their plans for the 1929 Better Homes campaign, which will be launched in the Fall.

## PROHIBITION AND THE NEGRO

The improved living conditions among Negroes in America have been ascribed by not a few sociologists to Prohibition. In the South one of the most popular and effective arguments for Prohibition was that in reducing the liquor consumption among colored people there would follow a reduction in crime—and therefore a reduction in lynching and mob violence. To ascertain whether the reduction in lynching during the past five years can be accounted for in this manner would necessitate a large amount of research which has not yet been done. But there can be no doubt that several factors other than Prohibition have contributed to the improvement of the legal status of the Negro. Among these factors are the anti-lynching campaigns and the subsequent press comments—the work of the interracial committees—the steady urbanization of the south, due to a gradual change in the basic economy—and greater and more widely diffused educational opportunities for both white and black.

One need not be an opponent of Prohibition, nor need one be without faith in the ultimate benefits of the 18th amendment to express doubt as to the lessened consumption of spirituous liquors by Negroes in America. A perusal of the report of deaths from alcoholism for the last decade by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company certainly advances no justification for such an assumption. On the contrary these figures indicate that there is no apparent cessation of drinking among American Negroes.

The policy-holders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company are selected risks. There are two million five hundred thousand Negro policy-holders, a fairly representative section of the Negro population in America, since a liberal estimate of the total Negro population would not be over twelve million. From the year 1918 the death rate per 100,000 from alcoholism has steadily increased among Negro policy-holders. And since 1911 only in one year, that of 1917 (a war year), was the rate higher than for the year 1927. In the past two years the rate increased from 4.2 to 5.3 while the rate for white policy-holders declined from 3.1 to 2.8 per 100,000.

As yet no figures are available for the Negro mortality rate from cirrhosis of the liver (a disease usually of alcoholic origin). But the constant increase in the mortality rate from alcoholism cannot be a source of great satisfaction to those who had anticipated measurable benefits from the era of Prohibition.—Opportunity.

## A NEGRO PROBLEM AT HOME.

Mr. OWEN LOVEJOY of the Children's Aid Society, in an address a few nights ago, called attention to the situation of children in the negro sections of Harlem which "in many respects is tragic." There is notorious overcrowding and many of the buildings are in "an unspeakable condition." The recreational facilities for children are but 15 per cent of what are needed. There has been a conspicuous development of poolrooms, night clubs and cabarets but playgrounds and boys' clubs lag far behind. In one Harlem district recently surveyed 95 per cent of the boys under 15 years of age were on the streets after 7 o'clock in the evening.

A permanent committee has recently been appointed by the Welfare Council, so critical has the situation become. It will plan a unified social welfare program for these and other sections where the colored population is extensive, with a view to helping in ameliorating the conditions, due in large measure to the rapid increase in areas where expansion is always resisted, with consequent congestion. Colored families are found in great numbers who are compelled by low wages and the high cost of decent living to live in quarters where a normal home life is not possible. To this handicap, under which so many of them grow up, there is the added handicap of the mothers' enforced absence from home by reason of outside work. Thousands of negro children are without parental care during the day, the initial report states; they roam the streets, have irregular meals, and have no place to play. Even when night comes, and the crowded spaces which pass for homes are open, things seem not to be much better.

The baleful results are not far to find. Proportionally, there are three negro juvenile delinquents for each white juvenile delinquent. But the situation is further aggravated by the fact that there is no correctional institution, either public or private, in which delinquent colored boys under 12 years of age are accepted. All under that age are placed on probation, and this means that they remain in the midst of the conditions responsible in large measure, if not wholly, for their delinquency.

The proposal by Dr. CHARLES H. JOHNSON of a new institution for boys, a State institution "whose "name will in no way be associated "with crime or delinquency," and which will offer educational and trade opportunities, would, if adopted, meet one part of the need. But there should be a prompt beginning at the other end in providing adequate playgrounds. A considerable share of the million dollars appropriated for new playgrounds should be spent where these unhappy conditions so exceptionally deleterious to children exist. That they are negro children should not lessen the public or private concern for their welfare.

NEW YORK EVE. POST

DEC 20 1928

## HOUSING FOR NEGROES

The northward migration of Negroes has had a greater effect upon congestion than a larger migration of white people would have had, since in most cities Negroes are restricted to certain districts. This restriction makes for unsanitary conditions and excessively high rents and these results are aggravated by the arrival of newcomers.

Something can be done to ameliorate these consequences by alert supervision on the part of tenement house and other officials. As T. J. Woofter Jr. of the University of North Carolina said at the National Interracial Conference which has been meeting at Washington this week, ignorance of the law and distrust of the courts cause migrant Negroes to be especially backward about invoking the benefits of such regulations as now exist. Education of Negro tenants regarding their rights is emphatically in order.

The brighter side of the picture, so far as it relates to this city, includes an experiment in housing—the Paul Laurence Dunbar apartments erected by John D. Rockefeller Jr. Not one of these 511 apartments has been rented, the conference at Washington was told by Roscoe Conkling Bruce, the resident manager. They have all been sold and there is a long waiting list. Equally gratifying is the care which they have received from their owners and others. The grounds and buildings are kept clean—a thing which cannot be said of every apartment house in the city—and there has not been a single case of vandalism during the year in which the experiment has been proceeding.

This development is most encouraging, for good housing conditions are among the fundamentals of human welfare.

Social Conditions, Improvement of—1928

General.

# Social Worker Claims Washington Matrons Bought $80,000 Fur Coats

## Man Who Paid $4,000 For Car Wouldn't Give a Cent to Community Chest

By FORRESTER B. WASHINGTON

(Director, Atlanta School of Social Work, 239 Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta)

*(Third Installment)*

ATLANTA, Ga., April 5.—The following chart shows the Negro pledges to Community Chests in nine cities which held campaigns during the past year. Scattered from Detroit to Tampa, Fla., and from Baltimore to Kansas City, these figures are fairly representative of the Negro's participation throughout the country.

Comparative report, Colored divisions in Federated Financing Campaigns:

| | Total Pledge | Cash |
|---|---|---|
| Detroit | $ 2,569.00 | $1,107.00 |
| Baltimore | 11,730.95 | 1,269.61 |
| St. Louis | 15,507.00 | 2,567.00 |
| Kansas City | 7,249.63 | 3,123.47 |
| Atlanta | 6,603.00 | 1,892.00 |
| Louisville | 4,125.76 | 2,092.00 |
| Jacksonville | 5,500.00 | 2,500.00 |
| Richmond | 12,872.00 | 2,092.00 |
| Tampa | 2,400.00 | 800.00 |

It is obvious from a glance at the above chart that the combined pledges of Negroes to community chests throughout the country average about $7,500. But in many cases a pledge does not amount to anything. At least they are no index of what the Negro will really pay into a chest. In only a few chest cities have Negroes paid in more than one-half of their pledges.

In one city where Negroes pledged $15,600 last year, they paid in only $2,600, and it cost the chest $1,100 to collect it. The net return to the chest then in this city from Negro pledges of $15,600 was only $1,500, or about one-tenth of what they pledged. A glance at the columns of cash down payments in the above table will show that the average combined down payment was only about $2,000. In many cities the cash down payment by Negroes is only a little less than the total payment that Negroes will make on their pledges.

The amount of money spent by community chests is not known, but we find the average to be about $75,000 in five out of nine cities, namely, Detroit, Baltimore, St. Louis, Kansas City and Atlanta. Thus, in some of the most prosperous cities in the country, the Negro only pays into the community chests about one-tenth of what he gets out of them. This is a pitiably poor showing.

The excuse is frequently offered that no accounting is made of the pledges of Negroes who contribute through their places of employment in community chest campaigns, and if these were added to the results from Negro divisions, the Negro's total pledges would be much larger. The fact is, that the race is not being judged by those Negroes of small means who some people claim are giving, but rather by those Negroes who obviously have considerable means and are known not to be giving.

A correspondent has informed the writer that in the last chest campaign in Detroit the so-called well-to-do Negroes either flatly refused, or gave $5.00 when they could and should have given $50. In the last campaign in Baltimore it is reported that only two Negroes gave $50 and the two colored men reputed to be the richest in the city gave $2.50 and $5.00 respectively. In the same city in the same campaign one hundred colored school teachers contributed less than $300, altogether in the chest campaigns, whereas a short time before, according to the Afro-American, ten colored school teachers gave $50 each for a dance. One Negro in a Florida city just on the eve of the last community chest drive paid $4,000 cash for an automobile and did not give one cent to the chest. It is of no avail for Negroes to try to excuse this poor showing by claiming that the white man has cornered all the wealth of the country. It is about time for Negroes who are thinking at all on this situation to shelve this hoary excuse. The Negro has demonstrated to the white man that he has a financial surplus for his own expenditure for luxuries.

The amount of money spent on a Howard - Lincoln football game by residents of Philadelphia where the event is a biennial occurrence has been variously estimated at from $20,000 to $70,000. The sum spent for tickets to the game itself and for admission to the various dances held for two or three days before and on the evening after the game can be conservatively placed at $80,000. When one estimates the cost of the free entertainment during the same period, which must be footed by local Negroes and the amount of money spent in entertainment of out-of-town visitors (the writer knew one Washington matron who bought 18 tickets to provide for non-paying guests), the amount of money spent on clothes for the various events (it is probably not news to some readers of this page that colored women of that city spent $80,000 for fur coats previous to the last Howard-Lincoln game) it would not be over exaggeration to add $50,000 more to the expenditures of Negroes on this great spectacle. Thus the Negro residents of Philadelphia and Washington spend each year at least $50,000 on the Army and Navy game of big cities.

When one thinks of the extent to which Negroes carry this unessential expenditure for entertainment, one wonders where it will all stop. It has been variously estimated that the Negro Baptist Churches of America raise from three to four million dollars per year. Certainly they raise not less than three million. Of this sum only $97,000 (less than 3 percent) is spent on education. Yet every little Baptist church in the country tries to send at least five delegates to the National Baptist Convention. It is claimed that most of these delegates contribute nothing to the convention and bring nothing away from it because, like many of the pastors, they do not attend the sessions when they get there. If some of the money spent on carfare for these thousands of delegates were used to provide decent homes for little colored orphans and for the convalescent care of sick Negro mothers the Lord would probably forgive the churches for not being in such large numbers at the convention.

While the educational and health program of the Negro Elks throughout the country must be commended, yet it has been estimated that the cost of these campaigns in comparison with the cost of the annual convention of the Elks is comparatively small. It is reported that the Elks, when they met in convention recently in New York, spent $20,000 alone on incandescent bulbs strung across Seventh avenue. Worse than this, in every little city and town where there is an appreciable number of Negro residents, no sooner is one Elks convention over than a number of dances and entertainments start to last the whole year through to raise money to send an Elks band and marching delegation of daughter and brother Elks to the next convention. What is true of the Elks is becoming increasingly true of the other Negro fraternal organizations.

(The concluding installment will appear next week.)

Repository
Canton O
APR 20 1928

## Helping the Negro Help Himself

The Urban League, in its national aspect, is 17 years of age, and reaches into countless numbers of cities from coast to coast. Canton is one of the metropolitan centers which supports an Urban League.

Primarily, the Urban League is for the purpose of helping the negro help himself by making the problems of the negro the problems of the entire community—to have the white men and women leaders of a community meet with the leaders among the negroes of that community, and there discuss conditions, situations and problems which have arisen, or may arise in the future.

People everywhere are apt to measure the standards and morals and spiritual being of the negro by the shiftless element among that race. But the morals and spiritual being of the white men and women are not measured by these standards, and for this reason the Urban League strives to give the negro the same chance as the white man in his home city.

To bring about better living conditions, a better home environment, a better place for the negro in relation to his job, is the fundamental principle of the Urban League. That is why white men nationally known have affiliated themselves with the cause, the actual work of which is carried on by the negro.

It has been said the negro is the only man in the United States who believes in the Constitution of the United States. The white man will say, " Oh, yes, the Constitution—certainly I subscribe to all its principles—but I do not mean the negro. And under the Constitution the negro is guaranteed every right which is guaranteed the white man.

It is notable that the negro in less than three generations—the 65 years since the slaves were emancipated—has made greater strides forward than any other race—white or otherwise—has made in a similar length of time. This, it is pointed out by the white men who subscribe to the tenets of the Urban League, shows initiative and courage on the part of the negro, who began without education, without property, without schooling and with no background whatever, except the background of subservience.

The great test of the soul of an Amarican white man, it would seem then, is whether he is interested in the welfare of the negro and willing to become the champion of the negro's cause. All really great men—Roosevelt and the type of Americans he symbolizes—were willing and still are willing to apply the spirit of democracy to help solve the racial problem brought about by the negro.

The spirit of democratic contact with the negro on the part of the white men and women—the spirit to aid them in their endeavors to create a spiritual and economic progress for themselves—is the solution of

# BETTER FACILITIES NEEDED BY NEGROES

## Adequate Housing And More Recreation Is 'Need In Large Industrial Cities'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—(AP)—Negroes must have more adequate housing and recreational facilities, especially in the larger industrial cities of the North if their health and economic well-being are to progress, in the opinion of speakers at today's session of the national interracial conference.

The problems of the negroes who have migrated to the Northern industrial regions from the South in great numbers in the last eight years are especially acute, Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta School of Social Work declared. 12-19-28

One of the chief reasons he ascribed for this migration was the lack of recreation facilities available to negroes in the South such as playgrounds and parks. He said thousands of negroes went North because of descriptions from friends of conditions there but found things far different upon arrival.

Segregation of whites and negroes or the latter's entire exclusion from amusement places is spreading rapidly in the North, Dr. Washington added. This has resulted in some measure in crime and ill-health among the negroes, he asserted.

Restricted areas in which the negroes must live has confronted them with a serious situation caused by high rents and "population density, with all its attendant evils," said T. J. Woofter, Jr., of the University of North Carolina, who added that many Northern cities are "lax in the enforcement of sanitary and housing conditions in these districts."

Negro workers are filling up the "vacuum" in industrial labor of the North caused by restricted immigration and generally are measuring up to white workers in efficiency, said Niles Carpenter, of Buffalo University, in a survey of the negro in industry. He traced the trend of the negro migration to the north starting in 1920 and expressed the opinion that, after adapting themselves to conditions in the North, the negroes were advancing gradually from the level of unskilled labor to that of the more skilled trades.

the racial question which confronts America today. And it may be safely said that the type of white men and negro men engaged in the work of the Urban League, here in Canton and elsewhere throughout the country, will do more in the next generation to wipe out bigotry and intolerance than anything else possibly could do.

The American negro has shed his blood for democracy. He has contributed to literature and music—excels the white man in musical contributions, in fact—and is known for the rock-ribbed beliefs in the hereafter which lifts his soul above the absurdities and littleness and narrow-mindedness of racial differences.

May America, then, not look forward with uplifted head to the day when this bigotry and narrow-mindedness will cease to be a problem between the negro and the white man? There is a place in the scheme of things in the United States for the law-abiding negro, just as there is a place for the law-abiding white man and the law-abiding foreigner. And with the Urban League carrying on and spreading its teachings throughout the land, the day will sometime come when the American negro will be recognized for whatever contributions he makes to the cause of racial democracy.

# DELEGATES TO PARIS CONFAB

EUGENE KINCKLE JONES

JESSE O. THOMAS

*During the session of the National Conference of Social Work in Memphis, Tenn., Field Secretary Jesse O. Thomas, of the National Urban League, was elected delegate to the first session of International Conference of Social Work that meets in Paris, France, July 8-13.*

*Mr. Thomas was elected to represent division five of the National Conference that deals with industrial and economic problems. He will probably sail the latter part of June.*

*Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of National Urban League, was elected by the executive committee of National Conference of Social Work.*

## James H. Hubert and Jesse O. Thomas to Sail

James H. Hubert, executive secretary of the New York Urban League, 202 West 136th street, and Jesse O. Thomas, field secretary of the National Urban League, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga., will sail Saturday, June 30, on the S. S. Ile de France. They will attend together the Paris conference on international housing and social work.

Mr. Hubert will go directly from Paris to Moscow to join Fred Howe former commissioner of immigration, and John Dewey of Columbia University, in an institute on educational and social problems. The commissariat of education in Russia is in charge of the party's study there. (It is interesting to note that persons can visit Russia only in groups of not less than ten).

The group will study and observe first-hand the present social developments in Russia and the housing developments for working people, particularly the one for 40,000 working families in Vienna will be visited.

Mr. Hubert, who will also attend the Sherwood Eddy lecture course in Vienna, expects to return to the States by the middle of August.

# LOCAL NEGRO HONORED BY SOCIAL WORK BODY

Jesse O. Thomas, field secretary of the National Urban league, with headquarters in Atlanta, has been designated a delegate to the first session of the international conference of social work, which meets in Paris, France, from July 8 to 13. Thomas

JESSE O. THOMAS.

was elected to represent division number five of the national conference of social work, of which he is an active member. This division deals with industrial and economic problems.

Both white and colored friends of Thomas are delighted at this national honor, one of the highest accorded one of his race in Atlanta in recent years.

During the decent annual meeting of the national conference, held in Memphis, Thomas read a paper on "the effect of changing economic conditions on the living standards of negroes," which was highly praised and of which 1,000 copies were ordered printed and distributed among social workers.

Thomas came to Atlanta in 1919 and organized the Atlanta Urban league. In 1920 he organized the Atlanta School of Social Work, from which 16 scientifically trained social workers were graduated a few days ago. He has been active in social work, among people of his race, during his public life. For a number of years he was field secretary of Tuskegee institute, with headquarters at Rochester, N. Y. He later became principal of the Voorhees institute, at Denmark, S. C., with a faculty of 35 and a student body of 800. During the war he was state supervisor of negro economics for the state of New York.

As field secretary of the National Urban league, Thomas's primary duties are to organize local leagues in the 15 southern states under his juristdiction. He is also frequently called upon to assist communities in formulating or readjusting social service problems where the negro population is not large enough to support the league program.

CONSTITUTION
ATLANTA, GA.
JUN 10 1928

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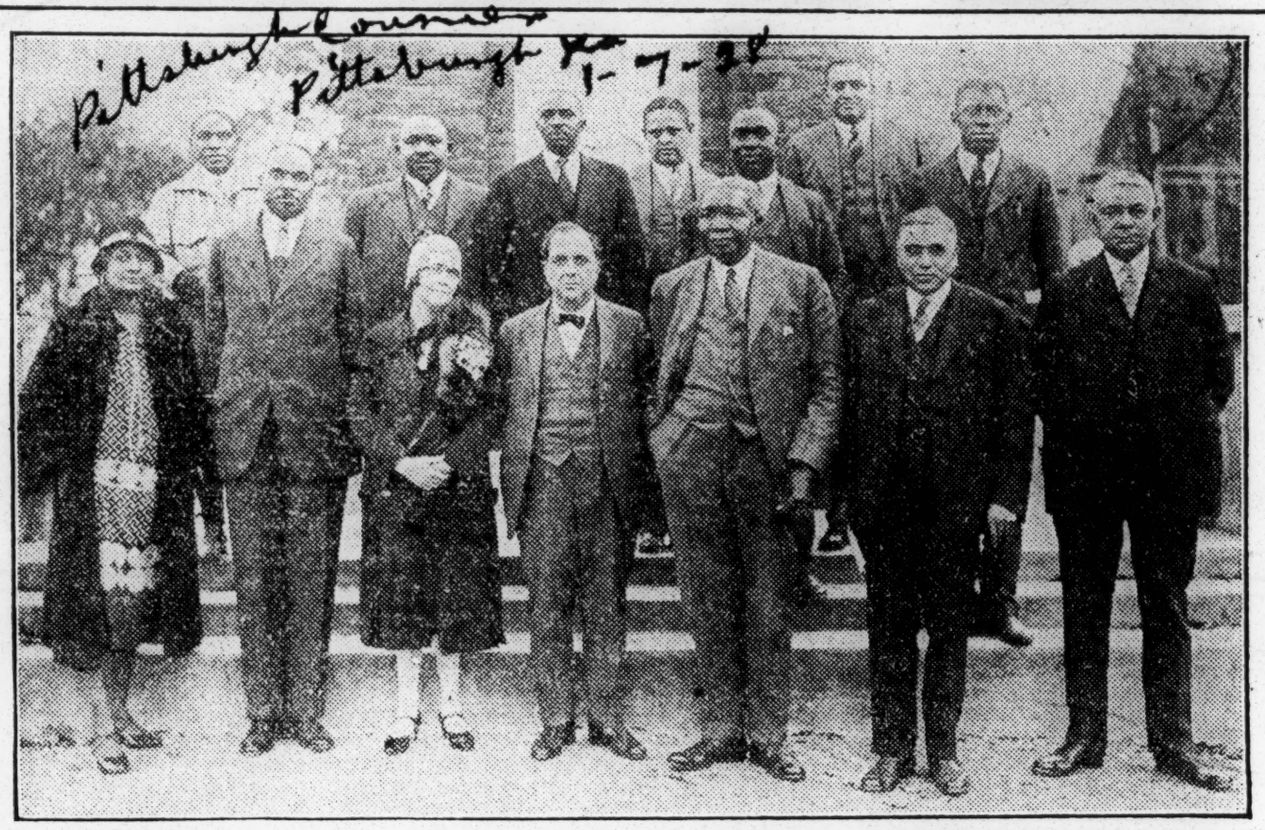
Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1928. General.

# FLOOD COMMITTEE MEETS



TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 5.—The Colored Advisory Commission on Rehabilitation in the Flood trict, appointed by Secretary Herbert Hoover, met recently at Tuskegee Institute to consider problem relief affecting the Negro that have grown out of the disaster. They are, reading left to right, lowe Miss Mary E. Williams, public health nurse, Tuskegee Institute; Claude A. Barnett of the Associate Press, Chicago; Mrs. John Hope of Atlanta; Bishop Robert E. Jones of New Orleans; Dr. Robert chairman of the Commission and principal of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. J. S. Clark, president University, Baton Rouge, La.; R. R. Taylor, vice-president of Tuskegee Institute. Upper r State agricultural agent, Arkansas; M. M. Hubert, State agricultural agent, Mississippi to sit with the Commission and report on conditions in his State); L. M. McCoy, preside Holly Springs, Miss.; A. L. Holsey of Tuskegee Institute, secretary of the Commission; J National Urban League, Atlanta; Dr. J. B. Matin of Memphis, and T. M. Campbell of field agent, U. S. Agricultural Extension Service.

## DR. MOTON GETS RESULTS IN PROTEST

A letter of protest by the Colored Advisory Commission for Flood Sufferers Relief to Secretary Hoover in regard to the treatment given Negro flood sufferers by the Red Cross workers brought immediate relief.

It is recalled that a protest early in the month of December from the Colored Advisory Commission caused the removal of Miss Cordelia Townsend, Red Cross worker at Melville, La., who was charged with neglect and discrimination to the disadvantage of colored people in relief work in that area.

The more recent announcement of a new program of relief work, which provides for one colored worker for each white worker in the Red Cross relief services effective January 1, 1928, takes us a long step further towards the solution of the problems offered by a difficult situation. The thing that impels expression from this publication is that the influence of this Advisory Commission under the leadership of Dr. R. R. Moton has been made effective for this purpose and gives encouraging promise.

It is a good reminder of how things can be done under the right type of leadership. It also emphasizes the necessity of learning to accept leadership of proven quality.

Problems are not solved by aimless agitation nor mass meeting enthusiasm. But constructive appeals for relief from an embarrassing situation always have weight when they come from a well tried and thoroughly responsible leadership such as presented the matter of the flood relief situation to Mr. Hoover.

A sense of justice and fa
things that are human is a
ought to be expected from
ernment, even though ther
some exigency in those are
prejudiced customs have be
pronounced that crystallized s
favors anything against the
and the humbler group.

Certainly, there is a better chance t
get the best results for all partie
when each group is equally represent
ed on the working committee which is
responsible for dispensing relief.

The selection of a prominent colored man from Arkansas, one from Mississippi and one from Louisiana, all of whom are already members of the commission, to supervise relief work among Negroes and cooperate actively with the Red Cross, seems to be getting at the heart of relief activities in time to make it possible for thousands of flood sufferers to get lined up for making a normal crop this year.

We congratulate Secretary Hoover on the personnel of the committee selected to cooperate with the Red Cross in this important work and assure Dr. Moton and his associates that they have the race's lasting gratitude for their service.

# Former Ambassador Tells of "Our Foreign Relations and Darker Races"

## James W. Gerard Addresses Closing Meeting of New York Urban League's Conference—Avoids Race Question

James W. Gerard, former U. S. Ambassador to Germany, addressed the annual public meeting of the New York Urban League Sunday afternoon on the subject of "Our Foreign Relations and the Darker Races," at St. Mark's Church, 138th street and Edgecombe avenue. John E. Nail presided.

There is a feeling of hatred and envy of America everywhere in Europe, said Mr. Gerard, and England especially feels very bitter. The English workers, he said, are resentful and acutely envious of the American worker's prosperity.

European countries are all grabbing territory in Africa and colonizing there, while England is seeking greater control in the Egyptian Soudan, he said. Germany, who lost much of her territory as the result of the war, is silently working to mass sufficient strength to recapture it.

"Those who can use machinery and become acclimated to Africa have a very great opportunity there. It is a country of immense wealth, especially the copper mines."

Mr. Gerard very carefully avoided touching upon the mooted race question or problem, but confined his talk to facts concerning "our foreign relations." He concluded his speech by praising the Urban League for "helping us to a better understanding of our problems here."

Other addresses were made by James H. Hubert, secretary of the N. Y. Urban League; the Rev. William Lloyd Imes, pastor of St. James' Church; Curtis J. Beard, vice-president of the Empire City Savings Bank, and L. E. Bowman, professor of sociology at Columbia University.

The names of the Rev. Mr. Imes and Chief Justice Frederick Kernochan of Special Sessions were endorsed for membership on the board of directors of the Urban League.

The Committee for Social Work, Anna Jones Robinson, chairman, awarded four prizes to persons who had performed outstanding social service.

Alderman Fred R. Moore, editor of the New York Age, received the first prize of $50, and Mamie Briggs of the Citizens' Christmas Cheer Committee, received the second prize of $25. First honorable mention and a check for $50 went to Ethel Bennett, director of the Dramatic Society at Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, and a volunteer worker for the Katy Ferguson Home.

Roberta Bosley received second honorable mention. Miss Bosley is organizer and director of the Children's Choral, consisting of boys between the ages of 7 and 14. They sang at Sunday's meeting.

The five-day conference began last Wednesday. William Lewis Butcher of the New York State Crime Commission discussed "The Causes of Crime."

"The Child and the Courts" was the basis for discussion at the opening luncheon conference last Thursday at the Venetian Tea Room, 224 West 135th street.

"Of all the problems facing Negroes of New York," said James H. Hubert, executive secretary of the New York Urban League and director of the conference, "none is of more concern just now than our relationship to the courts. The percentage of Negroes who have come within the coils of the law has steadily increased, so that today in the juvenile courts more than eight per cent of the children are Negroes. Over 25 per cent of the women in the Morals Court in 1927 were Negroes. Of the 3,000 boys, under 21, in the tombs, over 20 per cent are Negroes. No subject offers a greater challenge to the social worker today than that of law enforcement and the conditions leading to crime. Our treatment must take into account causes as well as conditions."

Other speakers included: Samuel A. Gibbs of the Family Court, A. R. Henderson, director of the Committee on City Prisons. The evening session was devoted to a discussion of "The Worker and His Problems." A. J. Muste of Brookwood Labor College and Ira De A. Reid, industrial secretary of the New York Urban League, led the meeting, with Bruno Lasker, associate secretary of The Inquiry, presiding

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**NEGRO IMPROVEMENT**

Crime committed by Ne... ...se of the American crime wave, is s... ...steadily decreasing. Here is something ... ...ooking into. Sherman C. Kingsley, direc... ... the Philadelphia Welfare Federation, says that the crime record of Negroes in the past has been due to "lack of opportunity." Crime has lessened among them with the increase of educational advantages, better health conditions and the work of helpful institutions.

There is still much to do in improving Negro housing conditions, but a good deal has been done, and has made a big change in the situation.

Another observer corroborates this evidence, and says that the American Negro is becoming more intelligent and physically stronger, and at the same time improving as a moral being.

Possibly some of the lessons learned here could be applied in the case of white folks as well as black folks.

# Citizens Urge 100 Per Cent Flood Control

A group of distinguished citizens left Tuesday on the Capitol Limited to confer with President Coolidge on the Flood Control Bill pending in Congress. Left to right they are: Dr. H. W. Jamison, Dr. J. C. Austin, Pastor Pilgrim Baptist Church; Assistant Corporation Counsel Patrick B. Prescott, Jr., (on tram steps), Bishop A. J. Carey, Civil Service Commissioner of Chicago; and Attorney C. H. Calloway of Kansas City. This committee is joining in the movement to urge the Federal government to assume 100 per cent responsibility for measures of flood control.

Social Conditions, Improvement of -1928.

Illinois.

# ROSENWALD DEFERS CHICAGO $4,000,000 HOUSING PLANS

## Says Restriction on Buildings Retarded His Project For Workers Home. Would Have Helped Race

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—The movement of Julius Rosenwald to give the colored dwellers of Chicago as well as white $4,000,000 worth of modern dwellings has been delayed because that arbitrary restrictions in the construction of homes for working men have made it impossible to build what he considers suitable homes here such as have been constructed in New York and sold at low prices, it was announced Saturday.

"If such restrictions are renewed," Mr. Rosenwald said, "I should be greatly encouraged to take up again building projects which we have considered."

The prospects referred to by Mr. Rosenwald, who is Chairman of Sears-Roebuck & Co., and who has given millions to education and home development, were said to have been selected by the Chicago Housing Commission. The buildings were to have been erected on the south side, many in Negro quarters of the city and others near industrial plants.

Mr. Rosenwald expressed gratification at the progress made by the Field estate towards moderate-priced housing.

"It is to be hoped that all citizens and bureaus of the City Administration will cooperate in every way to make this first great housing project a complete success," he said. "The city is to be congratulated on the progress which is being made by the various committee which have in hand the rewriting of the present ordinances."

"For years we have had to be without this work and now that the public has responded so generously to our appeal for a three-year sustaining fund and we are able to re-establish this important work, we are indeed very happy. We count ourselves fortunate in being able to secure the services of E. Franklin Frazier, who is one of the best research men in the country, regardless of race." Mr Frazier will begin his duties soon and his office will be located on the third floor of the Urban League building. Miss Odessa Cave, who is at present working with Mr. Foster on the financial campaign, will become research assistant.

### NEW RESEARCH DIRECTOR COMES WELL PREPARED

E. Franklin Frazier received his bachelor of arts degree at Howard university in 1916. He taught for one year respectively at Tuskegee institute, St. Paul institute at Lawrenceville, Va., and at the Baltimore high school, Baltimore, Md. In 1920 he received his master of arts degree at Clark university and became a research fellow at the New York School of Social Work in 1920-21. During this period he worked on the study of longshoremen under the auspices of the National Urban league. At the completion of one year's study at the school of social work he became a fellow of the American-Scandinavian foundation to the University of Copenhagen, Denmark, where he studied Folk high schools and co-operatives. Returning to America he became professor of sociology at Morehouse college, Atlanta, Ga., where he remained for two years, during which time he organized the Atlanta School of Social Work as a co-operative venture by Morehouse college and Atlanta university and other schools located in Atlanta. When the Atlanta School of Social Work became a separate institution in 1924 Mr. Frazier was continued as director. He resigned from that position to become a research assistant at the University of Chicago, where he is at the present time.

### EDITOR ABOTT PRAISED FOR DONATION

The board of directors also approved plans to investigate reported discrimination at the clinics at the new University of Chicago hospital, and other matters of vital importance to members of the Race. Members of the board are loud in the praise of Robert S. Abbott, editor of The Chicago Defender, who subscribed $1,500 to the three-year sustaining fund and thereby placed himself in the class of largest contributors. "This disproves the oft-repeated assertion that members of the group are not sufficiently interested in their own welfare to give financial support to institutions and agencies which work for their benefit primarily," a white league official stated. "Mr. Abbott has been a member of the board for years and certainly would not have subscribed so liberally had he not known the value of the work."

# URBAN LEAGUE PREPARES FOR LARGER FIELD

## Research Division Is Re-established

With the assurance that the goal of $75,000, which is to provide funds for the work of the Chicago Urban league over a period of three years, would be reached, the board of directors in executive session at the City club in Chicago last week approved the appointment of E. Franklin Frazier as director of the department of research and records and authorized the executive secretary, A. L. Foster, to arrange immediately for the re-establishment of this division. "The department of research and records is undoubtedly the most important department of our work because it is upon the results of various studies that our industrial and civic programs are based," asserted Mr. Foster after the board meeting

TRIBUNE
CHICAGO, ILL.

JAN 6 1928

# WILL ASK MAYOR TO HELP CITY'S NEGRO RESIDENTS

## Doctors Seek 60,000 Petition Signers.

**Colored citizens of Chicago are being asked to sign a petition asking Mayor Thompson for better treatment for their race in health and educational matters.**

**The petition, originated by the Cook County Physicians' association, a Negro organization, has been in circulation for about three weeks, and will be kept moving until 60,000 signatures are obtained, it is stated.**

**"It won't take long to get 60,000 signers," said Dr. Roscoe C. Giles, president of the association, "as it has been indorsed by all the fraternal orders and other organizations with memberships sufficient to insure our total."**

**Makes Many Requests.**

**The specific requests of the petition are the following:**

**Appointment of a colored physician as assistant health commissioner.**

**Appointment of a Negro as a member of the board of education.**

**Appointment of members of the Cook County Physicians' association to the staff of the Municipal Tuberculosis sanitarium and its dispensaries.**

**Admission to the city sanitarium of Negroes on the basis of the number of tuberculosis cases among their race.**

**Consultation with the association so as to prevent the publication of data that might result in social or economic loss to the people concerned.**

**Establishment of a south side hospital maintained either by the city or county which shall be open to all physicians, nurses, and patients without regard to creed, color, or race.**

**Charge School Segregation.**

**The petition sets up that its authors have been informed that racial segregation in the schools has been practiced by some district superintendents and principals "aided and abetted by certain members of the board of education."**

NEW YORK TIMES
JUL 9 1928

# ROSENWALD TO BUILD NEGRO APARTMENTS

## Building Costing $2,500,000 Will House 400 Families at Moderate Rental.

CHICAGO, July 8 (AP).—An apartment building to house 400 negro families will be built in Chicago's south side this year by Julius Rosenwald.

"This is not a charitable enterprise," says the philanthropist, "but is intended to prove that better homes than they now can afford may be had by families of limited means with a fair return to the owner."

Michigan Boulevard Gardens, as the project will be known, is to pay a 6 per cent. return on the investment. Announcement of the development was made today by E. E. Brown, Vice President of the First National Bank of Chicago and Chairman of the committee in charge of the project.

The building will be erected on South Michigan Boulevard, in the heart of the negro district. It will be fireproof, of four and five stories, and will occupy a whole block. In the centre will be a garden and all rooms will have outside exposure, either on a street or the garden. Nearly all bedrooms will have a cross draft of ventilation.

The apartments will range in size from three to five rooms and the rents will be sufficiently low and only one family will be permitted in an apartment.

The apartment building will be the second largest of its kind in the world, being only surpassed by the Paul Lawrence Dunbar Apartments for negroes in the Harlem district of New York City. They were erected by John D. Rockefeller Jr. Michigan Boulevard Gardens will be designed from a study of the New York development.

NEW YORK EVE. POST

JUL 9 1928

# ROSENWALD PLANS NEGRO APARTMENT

### Chicagoan to Build $2,500,000 Apartment Similar to Rockefeller Project Here

Chicago, July 9 (AP).—A two and one-half million dollar apartment building to house 400 negro families will be built in Chicago's South Side this year by Julius Rosenwald.

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NEWS
CHICAGO, ILL.

MAR 14 1928

# NEGROES VIE FOR BEAUTY IN HOMES

## Stage Contest in Calumet Avenue; Inspired by The Daily News.

The wonder which deft fingers can work in transforming two small rooms in a hundred-family flat building into an attractive home was demonstrated by a "better homes" contest among tenants at 2839 Calumet avenue, results of which were announced today.

James Pakenham, 5419 Ridgewood court, the manager of the apartment, gave the prizes. He said he had been stimulated to experiment in co-operation with his Negro tenants by reading Carroll Binder's articles on housing in his series in The Daily News on Chicago and the new Negro.

**Made Resolve Then.**

"When I read those articles," said Mr. Pakenham, "I made up my mind that some day I would have a building I could show to The Daily News.

"Everything I have done to make this building more habitable," he said, "has paid, for I have 100 tenants whereas there were fifty-two when I took possession of the building. January and February, at the peak of unemployment, were my best months in respect to promptness of payments."

The prizes were won by the apartments of James Dunn, Ralph Hawkins and Harry Moton, in that order.

**Porter and Wife Win.**

James Dunn is a porter for the Baltimore & Ohio, and his wife, Mrs. Cynthia Gale Dunn, is studying to perfect herself as an automobile painter. The Dunn apartment was awarded first place because of its immaculateness throughout and because of the tastefulness and harmony of its furnishings. Though the little living room contained a day-bed, chairs, desk, radio and phonograph and dressing table and the little kitchen contained an icebox, stove, sink, dresser and cot, the judges said the apartment did not seem crowded because the furniture matched and because the colors of pillows, curtains and drapes, which were of a quiet shade, harmonized with each other and with the walls.

Potted flowers brightened the Hawkins apartment. In the Moton apartment, by the arrangement of a small number of articles, the effect of roominess, cheeriness and simplicity was attained, the judges said.

**May Repeat Experiment.**

Mr. Pakenham said the contest was an experiment which may be repeated if the tenants desire it. He has installed a sand-pile and swings in the basement for the forty-five children of the building.

Landlord-tenant co-operation and the feasibility of periodic inspections and contests, possibly under the auspices of an outside organization rather than of the landlord, will be discussed at a housing conference at the Wabash avenue Y. M. C. A. March 30. The conference has been called by the Urban league, and landlords, building agents, and those who know the point of view of the tenant, have been invited to participate.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
Thursday, May 10, 1928

# As Chicago Sees Its Negro Problem

In crowded, decaying houses that once were sumptuous gray stone mansions, Chicago's Negro problem stands represented as a real and tangible thing out on South Park way. James O'Donnell Bennett found it there and told of it from the point of view of the Chicagoan anxious that his city should realize to the full its potential power of beauty.

South Park way can become one of the city's noteworthy thoroughfares, not socially—for its former dignified, residential tradition can never be recaptured—but artificially, in a utilitarian development of business houses, shops and perhaps apartments and hotels.

South Park way has in it this latent ability. One factor alone stands in the way—the Negro.

Yet it is not the Negro's fault.

It is not the Negro himself who is the problem. It is the relation of the Negro with the white which constitutes the problem. If the question were more generally accepted as one involving both races both as to responsibility for its creation and blame for its nonsettlement, there would be more fairness and less recrimination.

It is not the Negro's fault that South Park way is run down and nondescript. The Negro came to Chicago during the war in response to the white industrialist's cry for cheap labor. He came in numbers so great that they overflowed the territory already dedicated to colored residents. And South Park way, because it was next door, because it was convenient to the Negro's place of work, and because it was in a transitory period, neither residence nor business, took up the overflow.

If there is blame to be attached to some one for what happened to South Park way, it should be apportioned among those who brought the Negro here and among those who profited by his being here. It should not attach solely to the Negro. He had to have some place to live.

The Negro, on the other hand, has to accept the fact that his presence in a hitherto white neighborhood spells the ruin of property values and perhaps community trouble. This may be social or legal injustice, but the idealist wrong of it makes it no less a fact that must be recognized.

The problem of the relations between white and black cannot approach a settlement until a frank basis of certain fundamental facts is accepted by both races. For the Negro this basis must include the above recognition of the white's resentment of intrusion. It must include the recognition of the white man's fear of miscegenation. And it must include the realization that less desirable members of the black race are, seemingly by nature, not amenable to the legal and habitual restrictions of society.

The white, for his part, must admit that the Negro is here—here in Northern cities like Chicago—is here to stay and to increase in number; that he was urged to come here and in coming served a social purpose; that he has a right to live, work and be happy; and that a resentment at his presence shows itself by confining him into narrow, undesirable areas makes him a less desirable citizen.

No Southern racial conditions and regulations are wanted in the North for the sake of both races, yet the steady increase in Northern Negro populations, with no formula for the race question yet evolved, carries such an eventuality farther toward the realm of possibility.

Perhaps such an event can be avoided by legal separation of the two races. Not segregation, though it will in fact work out as such, but separation legally applicable to the whites as well as to the blacks. It will take a readjustment of the opinions and points of view of both races before such a status can be accomplished, but anything is better than the racial antagonism which is bound to follow if the Negro population of Northern cities continues to grow without the establishment of an amicable understanding.—Chicago Tribune.

# CHOSEN WORK OF CLOTEE E. SCOTT

## Supervision of Pensions for Mothers Under Her Charge

Following closely Mother's day devotions come the story of Miss Clotee E. Scott, whose work is inseparable from the greatest of all beings—mothers. In keeping with a promise to make the woman's page of The Chicago Defender the greatest ever, Mrs. Nettie George Speedy has for this month given her readers, in conjunction with other accomplishments of women and girls, the third detailed account of the work of some member of the sex who is doing things that count.

Miss Clotee Scott, the third child of Mrs. Elmira Scott, a widow, accompanied her [illegible] from Nashville, Tenn., in 1902. She worked her way through school, and her brilliance as a scholar attracted the attention of her teachers, most of whom are still living, and watch her activities, offering their assistance whenever possible.

**Pioneer in Work**

She is a pioneer in social work, having started a settlement in Hyde park. On account of the death of the founder and the earnest efforts she put forth, prominent citizens were attracted, visited and gave advice and help, and leading newspapers and magazines all over the country gave much valuable space and publicity to her work. The Chicago Defender was largely responsible in keeping the public informed of the activities of the Hyde park neighborhood settlement during the years of its existence. It was finally closed for lack of funds.

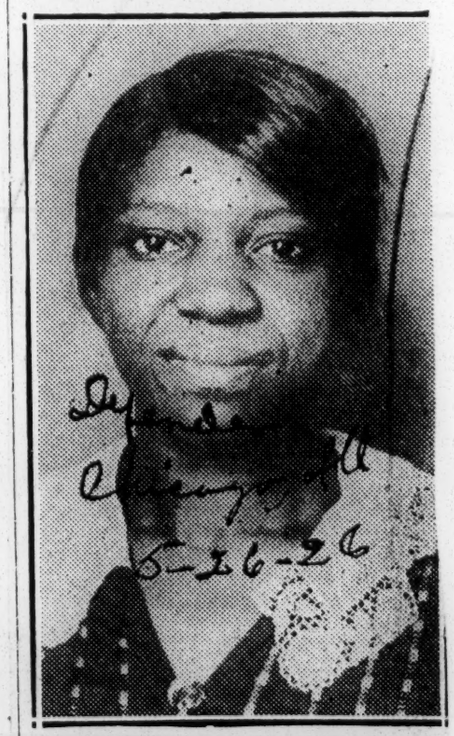
Its founder had especially and favorably impressed the Federation of Women, the ministers of the Hyde Park churches (white), the faculty of the University of Chicago, and the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthrophy, where she later received her training in social service. Finally upon the advice of the late Judge Merritt W. Pinckney, Miss Scott took the examination for assistant probation officer of the juvenile court, which she successfully passed and was later appointed and assigned to the mothers' pension department, where she has worked for several years.

**Looks After Mothers**

Under her supervision the number of mothers receiving pensions have grown from 25 to about 200, scattered all over Cook county. Thousands of dollars are being expended to aid mothers (widows only) to support their children in their own homes. It is gratifying to state that very few of these children go wrong. Many are brilliant in school, and some even plan fine careers.

The mothers invite the public to their club meeting at Lincoln Center the first and third Fridays in each month at 2 p. m. Out of their earnings these unselfish mothers furnish suitcases filled with new clothing for little misguided girls who appear at the juvenile court on some charges. The women devote some time to much needed recreation, and many famous people have appeared on the programs. The work which Miss Scott is doing will linger in the memories of the mothers' children she has aided long after she has passed into the Great Beyond.

# MOTHERS' FRIEND



—Defender Photo.

**MISS CLOTEE E. SCOTT**
**A hard worker in the mothers' pension department of the juvenile court is Miss Clotee E. Scott, whose wonderful record has kept her there for a number of years. Under her supervision the number of mothers applying for pensions have increased ten-fold. Upon the recommendation of Miss Scott thousands of dollars are expended each year to aid good mothers (widows only). Miss Scott is a pioneer in social service work.**

Social Conditions, Improvement of — 1928.

Illinois.

*The above picture is a preliminary study of the $2,500,000 housing project for 400 families of Chicago's colored population to be erected in the block bounded by South Michigan avenue, South Wabash avenue, 46th and 47th streets. The architects are Eugene H. Klaber and Ernest A. Grunsfeld Jr., aided by George C Nimmons of Nimmons, Carr & Wright, all of Chicago. No attempt was made in the sketch to include architectural treatment, the bare outlines of the huge building being shown merely to depict the general shape of the structure and its layout. Details are given in the adjoining column.*

# WILL COVER AN ENTIRE BLOCK ON BOUL MICH

## Investments Will Be $2,500,000.

BY AL CHASE.

[Real Estate Editor.]

Four hundred families of Chicago's ever growing colored population are to be provided by Julius Rosenwald, chairman of the board of directors of Sears, Roebuck & Co., with what is believed will be one of the finest and best planned model apartment buildings in the world. It will represent a total investment of $2,500,000 and will cover an entire city block bounded by South Michigan avenue, South Wabash avenue, 47th and 46th streets. It's to be called the Michigan Boulevard Gardens.

JULIUS ROSENWALD. [Blank & Stoller Photo.]

Details of this important housing project were made public yesterday by E. E. Brown, vice president of the First National bank, chairman of the committee in charge. He states that it will be a four and five story fireproof building erected around a large central garden courtyard of nearly three acres, with every room in the 400 apartments having outside light and air. Most of the bedrooms will have what even many of our most expensive skyscraper flats lack, cross ventilation.

This pretentious project will be the second largest of its kind in the world, being only surpassed by the Paul Lawrence Dunbar apartments for colored residents in the Harlem district of New York City, erected by John D. Rockefeller Jr.

**Planned by Chicagoans.**

The Michigan Boulevard Gardens are being planned by Eugene H. Klaber and Ernest A. Grunsfeld Jr., Chicago architects, with the aid of George C. Nimmons of the local architectural firm of Nimmons, Carr & Wright, who is chairman of the building committee. Henry Wright and associates of New York, international authorities on housing, are acting as consultants.

The four hundred apartments will range in size from three to five rooms, all with bath. More than half will be four room suites. Owing to the size and attractiveness of the proposed garden in the center of the block, which is to be elaborately landscaped, apartments overlooking it will in many respects be more desirable than those facing the streets. They will be away from the noise, dust and odors of the heavy motor traffic prevailing on those thoroughfares.

The building will be of face brick on all walls so that it will be as attractive architecturally from the garden quadrangle as from the boulevard or other streets. Another point which might be copied by some of our apartment house builders to advantage, is the attention paid by the architects to the rear wall and roof treatment. There'll be no unsightly straggling back stairs to mar the attractiveness of the walls overlooking the garden. Neither will there be the usual galaxy of penthouses, tanks, etc., scattered over the roof. These all will be hidden.

**Not a Charitable Enterprise.**

"Mr. Rosenwald definitely objects to this being considered a charitable enterprise," said Mr. Brown. "The apartments are to be rented at a price to yield at least six per cent on the investment and at the same time provide improved living conditions at a considerable saving in rents.

"The aim is to prove that better homes than they now can afford, may be had by families of limited means with a fair return to the owner. This experiment, Mr. Rosenwald believes, will demonstrate that large scale projects can be profitably undertaken in various sections of Chicago for any group."

This means, it is understood, that if this project is successful, as Mr. Rosenwald believes, it will be followed by others similar in scope and size to care for other densely populated districts of Chicago.

**Says Project Is Needed.**

"The Michigan boulevard site was selected," said Mr. Brown, "chiefly because the need for housing among Negroes is more pressing than in any other section of the population. At present, a large proportion of the colored residents of Chicago is living in apartments formerly occupied by whites. Most of these flats are too large and too expensive to be occupied by only one or even two families. The result has been overcrowding."

The directors in charge of the project are: E. E. Brown, Dr. Otho F. Ball, E. J. Buffington, F. Bruce Johnstone, B. F. Lindheimer, George C. Nimmons, George Richardson, Donald Riley, Julius Rosenwald, Hugo Sonnenschein, Lloyd Steere, Paul Steinbrecher, Alfred K. Stern, Lawrence Stern, Frank Sulzberger, Charles H. Swift, and Willoughby G. Walling.

The purchase of the site was negotiated by Joseph K. Brittain, former president of the Chicago Real Estate board. The attorneys were Sonnenschein, Berkson, Lautmann & Levinson.

Work is expected to start within a few months with the expectation of having it ready for tenants by the spring of 1929.

Tribune
Chicago - Ill
Dec NOV 10 1928

# Poverty, Cold, Kindness Know No Color Line

### So Good Fellows Take That as Their Cue.

BY THOMAS WREN.

Good Fellows! Little colored boys and girls of the black belt sections of Chicago have been sending in appeals for their share of Christmas joy and happiness.

These small colored folk seem to be somewhat perplexed about this Santa Claus idea. They all want to know if the kind faced, bewhiskered old gentleman will unload some of his pack of goodies on Christmas eve. These colored youngsters, too, hang up their tattered stockings on Christmas eve as sort of a silent signal to have Old St. Nicholas visit them.

An empty stocking means as much grief to them on Christmas morning as it does to the white children, who live in other tenament buildings that stand on both sides of poverty row.

Christmas activities of TRIBUNE Good Fellows are predicated on greater joy and happiness for all poor children at Yuletide. This includes all classes of children; a Merry Christmas and a visit from Santa Claus mean the same to all of them.

Often Good Fellows find the most pathetic cases among the colored children they visit. But these little kids appear to bear their burden of privation and scant existence in sort of a philosophical frame of mind. Their faces seem to have been divorced from all knowledge of smiles. Their brown eyes sort of gaze at one as much as to say:

"This life with all its privations is pretty tough; but conditions could be worse."

Good Fellows, the first icy blast of winter generally give a heavy coating of frost to the windows of the tumble down houses of the small colored children.

It's nature's warning to them not to venture out in the cold outdoors in their scant attire.

REGISTER
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

NOV 25 1928

# NUMEROUS CHARITY AGENCIES IN SPRINGFIELD TO PREPARE SPECIAL DINNERS FOR THANKSGIVING DAY

In spite of the disappearance of elaborately celebrated Thanksgiving days the sentiment and spirit of the day still prevails. Markets are being flooded with all the green vegetables and fruits of the summertime. Turkeys, ducks, geese, squabs, rabbits and hens abound at moderate prices. The finest turkeys are expected to arrive at the local markets during the next few days from Missouri, the Dakotas and Texas. The price of these will be about 60c a pound.

Social agencies and other groups in the city have been busy during the last week with their good will preparations to help the needy. The Girl Scouts and Young Women's Christian association groups are preparing baskets for the poor of the city. Many of these are turned over to the Family Welfare association and Red Cross for distribution. These two organizations are uniting in their efforts to make Thanksgiving a happy day for all and to perpetuate its spirit. They are making a special effort to find work for the unemployed, to dispense medical care and to establish children in schools. They are also sponsoring a milk fund for undernourished children. Groups of Girl Scouts are also planning to visit the children's wards in the hospitals where they will sing songs and generally try to spread the cheer of the day.

The Lincoln Colored Home will be provided with its regular Thanksgiving dinner by the Mary A. Lawrence circle of the King's Daughters. A children's program will be given in the evening.

The Washington Street Mission is planning a special meal in keeping with the occasion and expect to serve about fifty men. They will also hold special services.

St. John's hospital is offering a special Thanksgiving dinner to its nurses as they are giving the special touch to their patients' trays. All nurses who can be spared will be allowed to take advantage of the day to visit their homes. The Rita club for girls is also offering a turkey dinner and will serve many of the girls' relatives who are visiting them over the holiday. A new radio recently installed there is expected to provide a welcome entertainment.

The Springfield day nursery will serve a special dinner to the children the day before Thanksgiving.

Social Conditions. Improvement of - 1928.

## A SOLUTION OF HOUSING

—o—

Julius Rosenwald announces the building of a two and a half million dollar apartment structure on the Chicago south side similar in purpose and accommodations to the Rockefeller apartments in Harlem. It is to be a business investment, returning a fair profit, and at the same time it is to have good air, and wholesome conditions to promote family life.

Messrs. Rockefeller and Rosenwald by making these housing projects self-sustaining are pointing the way for us to do for ourselves. If their investments, carefully planned and administered, pay out, then our money invested in co-operating housing after the same plan, will also pay. All the big cities, Kansas City included, offer Negroes homes that are left-overs of whites. Newer additions better situated, and more modern houses lure them away. We come into what they leave, usually finding our living costs high because the ground our homes occupy is centrally located and expensive. Under these conditions the rent man is an oppressor from whom we try to escape through doubling up families or taking roomers.

Now come these two men, in two great cities with their modern apartments for our accommodation. The housing they provide will help their hundreds of tenants. But the idea can help whole cities. It is for us to continue to live in congestion, or follow the plan and co-operate in building modern apartments.

## AN APARTMENT HOUSE FOR NEGROES

Julius Rosenwald, the Chicago philanthropist, announces that he will build a two and a half million dollar apartment building to house 400 negro families in Chicago's southside this year. This is not to be a charitable enterprise, he says, but is intended to prove that "better homes than they now can afford may be had by families of limited means with a fair return to the owner.

Mr. Rosenwald intends to operate the project, which will be known as Michigan Boulevard Gardens, so as to get a six per cent. return on the investment. The apartment house will be erected on South Michigan Boulevard, in the heart of Chicago's negro district, and will cover a whole block. It will be four or five stories high, and of fireproof construction. It will have a garden in the center, and all rooms will have outside exposure. Only one family will be permitted in an apartment.

This enterprise is a worthy one. Something of the kind is badly needed in almost every northern city having large negro populations. Living conditions among negroes in the cities of the North, particularly in the larger cities, are notoriously poor. Rents are high, and they are forced to live in the poorer sort of places, and commonly, it is said, as many as three or four families occupy a house or apartment intended only for one.

The northern cities have their negro problem, and the most serious phase of this problem, so far as the negro's welfare is concerned, arises from the sorry living conditions among them.

Mr. Rosenwald's project should serve to bring about an improvement.

Illinois.

# ROSENWALD TO ERECT $2,500,000 APARTMENT HOUSE FOR NEGROES; MOST MODERN IDEAS WILL OBTAIN

Chicago, Ill.—(ANP)—A $2,5000,000 South Side apartment development of unusual scope and design is to be started within a few months, according to an announcement made Saturday by E. E. Brown, vice president of the First National Bank, who is chairman of the committee in charge of the project. The entire block between Michigan and Wabash avenues grom Forty-sixth to Forty-seventh Street has been acquired and is to be developed with a four and five story apartment building around a central courtyard. The building will be ready for occupancy by the spring of 1929.

The development is to be known as the Michigan Boulevard Gardens. The tenants will be Negroes. The financial backing comes from Julius Rosenwald.

Four hundred apartments, ranging in size from three to five rooms, all with baths, will be well provided. More than half the apartments will be of four rooms. The building will be fireproof and all the rooms will have outside exposure, either on the street or on the garden.

An unusual aspect of the undertaking is the garden or quadrangle, in reality a small park, of three acres and more. This garden will be almost a block long and half again as wide as Michigan Boulevard. Five portals will lead from the four streets into this area. The central garden will be as attractive as lawns, trees, shrubs, and flowers can make it.

The building will be of face brick all around to give it as favorable an appearance from the quadrangle as from the street. No unsightly back stairways will mar the view and all of the tanks and other excrescences will be concealed in the building.

Mr. Rosenwald definitely objects to this being considered a charitable enterprise. The apartments are to be rented at a price to yield at least six per cent on the investment, and at the same time to provide improved living conditions at a considerable saving in rents. The aim is to prove that better homes than they can now afford, may be had by families of limited means with a fair return to the owner. This experiment, Mr. Rosenwald believes, will demonstrate that large scale projects can be profitably undertaken in various sections of Chicago for any group.

The Michigan Boulevard site was present, a large proportion of the Negro population of Chicago is living selected, it was explained, chiefly because the need for housing among Negroes is more pressing than in any other section of the population. At in apartments formerly occupied by whites. Most of these apartments are too large and too expensive to be occupied by only one or even two families. The result has been over-crowding, endangering not only the health of the tenants themselves but also indirectly that of the city as a whole.

The plans are being drawn by Eugene H. Klaber and Ernest A Grunsfield, Jr., architects, with the aid of George C. Nimmons, who is chairman of the building committee. Henry Wright and associates of New York, international authorities on housing, are acting as consultants. They believe that the huge Chicago blocks afford a far better opportunity for this type of large scale apartment development than is to be found anywhere in New York City. The large size of the project will enable the architects to effect considerable economies in building and maintenance costs. There will be, for example, a central heating plant which will serve all 400 apartments.

Advantage is being taken in designing the Michigan Boulevard Gardens of the experience in New York of the Metropolitan Housing Corporation and others, including similar housing projects financed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Valuable suggestions have been obtained from a study of the Marshall Field Garden apartments on the north side.

The purchase of the property was supervised by Joseph K. Brittain. Attorneys are Sonnonchein, Berkson, Lautman, and Levinson. The directors in charge of the project are: E. E. Brown, vice-president First National Bank, chairman; Dr. Otho F. Ball, publisher; E. J. Buffington, Illinois Steel Company; F. Bruce Johnstone, lawyer; B. F. Lindheimer, real estate; George C. Nimmons, architect; George Richardson, trustee, Marshall Field estate; Donald Riley, Chicago Title and Trust Company; Julius Rosenwald, Sears Roebuck and Company; Hugh Sonnoncheim, lawyer; Lloyd Steere, business manager University of Chicago; Paul Steinbreecher, real estate; Alfred K Stern, Julius Rosenwald Fund; Lawrence Sulzberger, Enterprise Paint Company; Charles H. Swift, Swift and Company; Willoughby G. Walling, Chicago Morris Plan Bank.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Post

JUL 10 1928

## MEETING A GREAT NEED

Julius Rosenwald has long evinced a very active and benevolent interest in the problems of the Negro, but he foresees his greatest achievement thus far in this field with the announcement of a $2,500,000 housing project for the colored citizens of Chicago.

The huge structure, or rather series of structures, will occupy a solid block between Michigan and Wabash avenues and 46th and 47th streets, and will house 400 families. Each room, it is announced, will have outside light and adequate ventilation, and the equipment of each apartment will be thoroly modern. No indication of the rentals is given as yet, except that they will be arranged to permit a return of 6 per cent upon the investment.

The housing project financed by the Marshall Field estate is now under construction near Lincoln park, and will soon be in a position to offer moderate priced quarters to the white wage-earner with a small pay envelope and a family to support. The need for relief of the type offered by the Rosenwald project, however, has been even greater.

The record post-war building boom in Chicago has failed lamentably to meet the plight of the married man on a moderate income. whatever else may be said of existing surpluses in the apartments renting from $75 a month upward. The nearest to satisfying this need that the boom came was in the advent of one-room and kitchenette pueblos which provided little more than sleeping accommodations and room to open a can of beans. There has been also a noteworthy development of small bungalows, available on moderate down and monthly payments, in some of the outlying suburbs, but many families have been unable to afford even the reasonable initial deposit.

In the case of the Negro, his color has raised a more formidable barrier even than precarious finances. Many colored families of the city have been forced to content themselves with the older houses and hovels, oftentimes at unreasonable rentals, and social workers report the living conditions in some of these groups as among the worst in the city as a result.

Hence the very great value of the new Rosenwald housing project. And while it is announced that it is strictly a business proposition, bringing back a fair return on the investment, it is more than that. No housing project such as Mr. Rosenwald proposes could be financed in the ordinary way at a cost of only 6 per cent. The first mortgage rate would probably be a trifle below that figure, but the second mortgage charges necessary under prevailing conditions would bring the average to 9 per cent or possibly more.

In terms of cold cash Mr. Rosenwald has thus made possible a very great saving in rentals by his "purely business" proposition, while the initiative and the spirit which prompted it are far more valuable than any dollar and cents appraisal can possibly indicate.

# Citizens Meet With Judge to Discuss Moral Issues

**Observing that out of Chicago's 3,000,000 population, one-seventeenth of which are citizens of Color, that 75 per cent of the girls and young women arrested for prostitution and brought before him are not white, Judge Joseph Burke, presiding in the morals court, sought an explanation Friday afternoon in a called conference in his chambers with representative citizens, attorneys, police officials and court attaches.**

Among those in the conference were Attorneys George W. Blackwell, Patrick B. Prescott, Faustin Delaney, Violette N. Anderson, Richard E. Westbrooks, Benjamin G. Pollard and William E. King, Joseph D. Bibb, Robert S. Abbott, editor of The Chicago Defender; Bishop A. J. Carey, City Prosecutors Frank Peska and Tyrell Krum, Irwin A. Kowahl and Mrs. Alice Webb, attaches of the morals court; Capt. Richard Gill, commander of the 48th St. police station; Capt. George P. O'Connor, in charge of vice and gambling and assigned to Commissioner Russell's office, and Officers Mortimer Goldstein and Olaf P. Gustafson of the vice squad and W. A. Minor, superintendent of the committee of 15.

### Purpose of Conference

The purpose of the conference, Judge Burke explained, was "to discuss vice conditions particularly relating to the Colored people. When I came to this court I found that the number of Colored girls brought in was three times greater than that of white girls—away out of proportion to the city's population," Judge Burke said. "We all agree," he continued, "that everyone in the community feels that the law should be enforced impartially, and it is a serious thing if any group of citizens should come to the conclusion that law is not equally enforced."

Judge Burke referred also to the past criticism of City Prosecutor Krum, assigned to morals court, in which it was claimed that he was not fair in his prosecution of cases against girls not white. His attitude, court observers asserted, was one of prejudice.

Called upon to explain in his own defense, Mr. Krum said he had been in the morals court six months under different judges, each of whom had different viewpoints as to how justice should be administered. He declared he thought that all prostitutes should be sent to the house of correction and that it should be thoroughly understood that he was fair and was prosecuting all as best he could. He asserted, to a question from Mr. Blackwell, that 75 per cent of the girls brought into the morals court are girls of color and are prostitutes, while the other 25 per cent are white.

### Mr. Krum Gets a Witness

Mr. Krum called upon his colleague in the corporation counsel's office, Patrick B. Prescott, to say if he was fair, impartial and without prejudice or not. Mr. Prescott gave him full support. The question of why then were there so many more girls of color brought into the morals court than white was explained by Attorney Blackwell.

Mr Blackwell said the police vice squads center their activities on the South and West sides in the districts and do not bother white prostitutes on the North side and in other communities unless they are caught with a man of a different race.

According to the records produced by Mrs. Webb, 100 Race girls were in the morals court Tuesday, as against 16 white girls. Mr. Blackwell declared the usual large difference in the numbers of girls arrested was due to police raids on homes without warrants and arresting everyone in the apartment if one girl on the street was seen to take some one inside.

He was supported in the assertion by Attorney Westbrooks, who said it seemed to be an unpardonable crime, in the estimation of the police, for the races to mix. If a man of color is seen with a white girl he has committed "a heinous crime," judging by the vigorousness of the prosecution.

The attorney cited the unlawful way of police officers in breaking into homes without warrants; of arresting girls on the street who are known prostitutes whether they are guilty of anything or not. They cannot go to a neighborhood store and return to their homes without being arrested, if seen by certain policemen, Mr. Westbrooks said. He suggested an educational program also for the city prosecutors, who, he said, "don't know the law." He accused them of prosecuting cases and seeking for convictions of girls against whom, the attorney declared, "there was not a scintilla of evidence," thereby making a record against many innocent women and girls.

Judge Burke, referred to by the speakers as one of the fairest jurors on the municipal court bench, declared that there should be protection for women who are not prostitutes when they are arrested. "As to the prevalence of arrests made by the police," the court avered. "I believe the trouble is due to ignorance. There is a need for a better understanding as to why the police are arresting Colored girls and not white ones. I think it unusual that not more of the other race are brought into my court.

"I believe that Captain O'Connor, Captain Gill and Officers Goldstein and Gustafson are doing their duty. But all you want is a fair deal and that not an undue effort is made to make a record solely in districts where Colored people reside," the court declared.

Mr Prescott stated that disorderly houses run by white women for white men only are never raided. And those who are in the protected, syndicated ring of commercialized vice are overlooked by the police vice squads. They are even winked at and left unmolested by the ever alert committee of fifteen, Mr. Prescott asserted. "Why don't the committee of fifteen find those disorderly houses that are flourishing on the North side in the Wilson Ave. district and in the First ward?" he asked.

Mr. Bibb, who called the committee of fifteen a menace in a recent editorial in his paper touching the morals court situation, which Judge Baker read to those present, reiterated his charge in the face of Mr. Minor, an official of the organization. He told Mr. Minor where a number of protected disorderly houses were in the First ward, where, Mr. Minor had stated, his organization had no complaints that such was the case.

### How Committee Works

"We are interested only in commercialized vice," Mr. Minor stated, "and not in individual prostitution. We sometimes have complaints of such from the South side. We make no distinction between the races and we do not have a Colored investigator because if in his work he brought in more complaints from his Colored district it would bring more criticism from the citizens there."

Bishop Carey, in reply to this assertion, reminded Mr. Minor that if his organization employed an investigator not white, that perhaps more white disorderly houses would be found and brought to the attention of the committee of fifteen that somehow they have been unable to find.

Mr. Abbott suggested that the committee work with a committee of citizens in solving this problem in question. Mr. Minor objected to doing that. Asked where his complaints of disorderly houses came from, he said from different sources. Bishop Carey voiced the opinion that there was collusion between certain police officers and keepers of disorderly houses. "I am interested in cleaning up white Chicago as well as Black Chicago," he said. "The committee of fifteen makes a grave mistake in organizing without seeking the co-operation of citizens of color."

Charges of graft on the part of bondsmen and policemen were made by Atty. Violette Anderson. "Bondsmen flood the South side police stations, act as tools for the police who make unlawful raids on homes, then get $3 a head when the bondsman makes bail for those arrested," Miss Anderson declared.

### Tells of Complaints

Captain Gill, commanding the 48th St. station, declared he did not know of such practices. He said he would free his station of all bondsmen if that were the case there. The captain told of numerous anonymous complaints that come to his station from property owners in the district about girls soliciting in the streets in their neighborhood.

It was made clear to Capt. Gill and to the other police officials by Attorneys Blackwell, Westbrooks, Prescott and other speakers, that the drive against prostitution on the South side was of course in order. All disorderly houses should be closed up and the inmates and keepers arrested and sent to the bridewell, but, it was pointed out, the objective was that the police vice squads seemed to center their activities on the South side only, while the hundreds of white prostitutes and disorderly houses on the North side and other districts in Chicago flourish unmolested. "Bring in the whites as well as the blacks," the police were told.

Atty. Anderson suggested that a record of the conference be given to Commissioner Russell and other law enforcing agencies, and that another conference be held in four weeks to see what the results are.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1928.

Indiana.

SENTINEL
Fort Wayne, Ind.
MAR 3 1928

# Phyllis Wheatley Center Lays Plans For Membership Drive

W. L. Briggs.

Mrs. Carrie L. Wilson.

Plans for an intensive membership drive among the colored people of the city during the period beginning March 5 and ending March 19, are being laid by heads of the Phyllis Wheatley social center, a community chest organization The goal is 500 new members.

Mrs. Carrie L. Wilson was selected to lead the red division in the membership drive. She will have a group of captains who promise to work hard, so that the victory banner will be awarded this division on Monday, March 19, when final reports are made. Captains of both divisions will meet at the center on Friday, March 2, for final instructions and supplies. The list of captains named to serve on the red division follows:

Miss Elma Alsup, Mrs. William Ganaway, Mrs. Mae Elliott, Mrs Florence Lee, Mrs. Ethel Peters, J F. Dillard, T. E. Lewis, William McDonald, Mrs. Ollie Rhoades, Mrs Goldie Jones, Mrs. Hattie Mae Cureton, Mrs. Minnie Taylor and Mrs Helen Young.

Mr. W. L. Briggs will lead the blue division in the membership drive. He is well known for his interest in all things civic and fraternal, and is making an enviable record in his profession. His captains are as follows:

Robert Patterson, James Rindy Mrs. Una Mae Turner, Mrs. Jennie Conner, Mrs. Maggie Walker, Mrs. Don Phillips, Dr. Gertrude McKinney, Mr. Ellis Micheaux, Mrs. Jessie Smith, Mrs. Blanche Vena, Mrs. Laura Jackson, Mrs. E. J. Unthank and Mrs. Adah Elliott.

BULLETIN
Anderson, Ind.
MAR 5 1928

## THE COMMUNITY CHEST.

There are certain activities in all communities which need financial help for operation and maintenance. The civic units in this community needing this aid are the Red Cross, Boy Scouts, the Tubercular Hospital, the Y. W. C. A., the Welfare House, the Visiting Nurse, Salvation Army, the Colored Community Work, Associated Charities, Y. M. C. A., and the emergency fund for incidental expenses. The total budget for all these units asking for help amounts to $56,540. This is not an excessive contribution for the people to make in names of "Faith, Hope, and Charity."

The Community Chest fund has been adjudged the best and surest way of raising and distributing this annual aid. System and business methods are used in administering this fund. It has been thoroughly tested in this community and found beneficial and efficient. Its administration has secured the best results.

The Community Chest fund policy is to be continued. The drive for contributions will be made Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Committees have been appointed, and details of the canvass and solicitation have all been arranged. The amount fixed by the Budget Committee is reasonable. It will easily be obtained if charitably inclined people will contribute.

The plan of this one annual drive for all the year will obviate the necessity for soliciting Anderson residents in a dozen different drives. One drive is all right. A dozen is a nuisance. So, all this financial help should be willingly contributed in the three days' drive.

The Chest Fund must be raised. People should have their contributions ready and give them without delay or grouching when the committee calls. It is a hard-hearted individual who will kick about the fund, and complain of this or that unit with its needs to the soliciting committee instead of handing over, with a smile, the contribution.

Make the drive a complete and quick success. Be an optimist. Help the community.

SOUTH BEND, IND.
Tribune
MAR 22 1928

# EFFORT AMONG NEGROES WILL BE CONTINUED

## Trustees Guarantee to Pay Salaries of Workers Attached to Home.

## MOVE HAS STRONG SUPPORT

### Other Organizations in Favor of Arrangement Undertaken by "Y" Directors

Hering house, the Negro settlement on West Division street, a scene of friction between the city's colored element recently, will be under the supervision of the Y. M. C. A. in the future as a result of the action of the board of directors of the local "Y" during its regular meeting Monday.

Recommendations that Hering house be taken over for supervision by the Y. M. C. A. were made by the executive committee of the board of which L. M. Hammerschmidt is vice-president and executive, and followed conferences with representatives of the Booker T. Washington Community service.

**Salaries are Guaranteed.**

The board's decision followed a guarantee by trustees of Hering house, to continue responsibility for the salary of two employed officers, and a discussion which is said to have revealed that officials of the Y. M. C. A., Associated charities, Florence Crittenton circle and the Federated Missionary society, favored such a move.

The board of directors for the Y. M. C. A. undertakes the supervision of the work, which has hitherto been carried on by the Booker T. Washington Community service, with the distinct understanding that it is incurring no financial responsibility either for salaries for workers or for activities by its action.

**Will be Extended.**

Service under the new order will continue to be extended to women and girls, men and boys and the cooperation of a social service nature will be heeded. Actual activities will be conducted under the direction auspices of an organization of the colored people with their officials, but there will be the added strength of counsel and advice from the local board of directors of the Y. M. C. A., and its employed staff of trained secretaries and the staff of the national council.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1928

Louisiana.

**TRIBUNE**
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

MAR 29 1928

## NEGRO WELFARE WORK EXTENDED

The Negro Welfare and Publicity Work, an organization devoted to the betterment of the negro race in the South, is extending its activities into Louisiana, according to Rev. W. H. Lewis, president, and Rev. W. F. Pounds, executive secretary, both of Meridian, Miss., who are here in the interest of the organization.

From the organization's headquarters agents are sent to all sections of the South, and lectures held to point out the opportunities the South offers the negro. The lectures are given in negro schools and churches.

**STATES**
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

DEC 25 1928

# NEGRO CHILDREN ARE MADE HAPPY

## Times-Picayune Doll and Toy Fund Gives Presents

Six thousand negro children of New Orleans met Santa Claus Christmas morning at Heinemann Park. And as fast as the committee could work, they were being sent away by the score laden with toys—the gifts of the people of New Orleans through the Christmas Gift Fund.

The distribution of toys to the negro children began at 8:30 Tuesday morning at the baseball park and was to continue until every one of the six thousand or more children was supplied with toys. The work of distribution was under the supervision of Frank P. Farrell, chairman of the general committee of the Christmas Gift Fund. Working with him was a large committee of leading citizens of the negro community.

As early as 7 o'clock Tuesday morning the negro children began gathering at the baseball park and by the time Chairman Farrell announced that the time for distributing the toys had arrived, the open space in the park was alive with thousands of the children, clamoring to get close to Santa Claus. Several hours later the huge pile of toys had diminished to less than half its original size and the streets about the park were lined with processions of the negro children shouting joyously as they beat on drums, tooted horns, pulled along tiny wagons and generally made immediate use of the gifts they had just received.

Hundreds of New Orleans citizens, who contributed to the happiness of these children sat in the baseball park stands and witnessed the distribution of the toys.

**ITEM**
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

SEP 28 1928

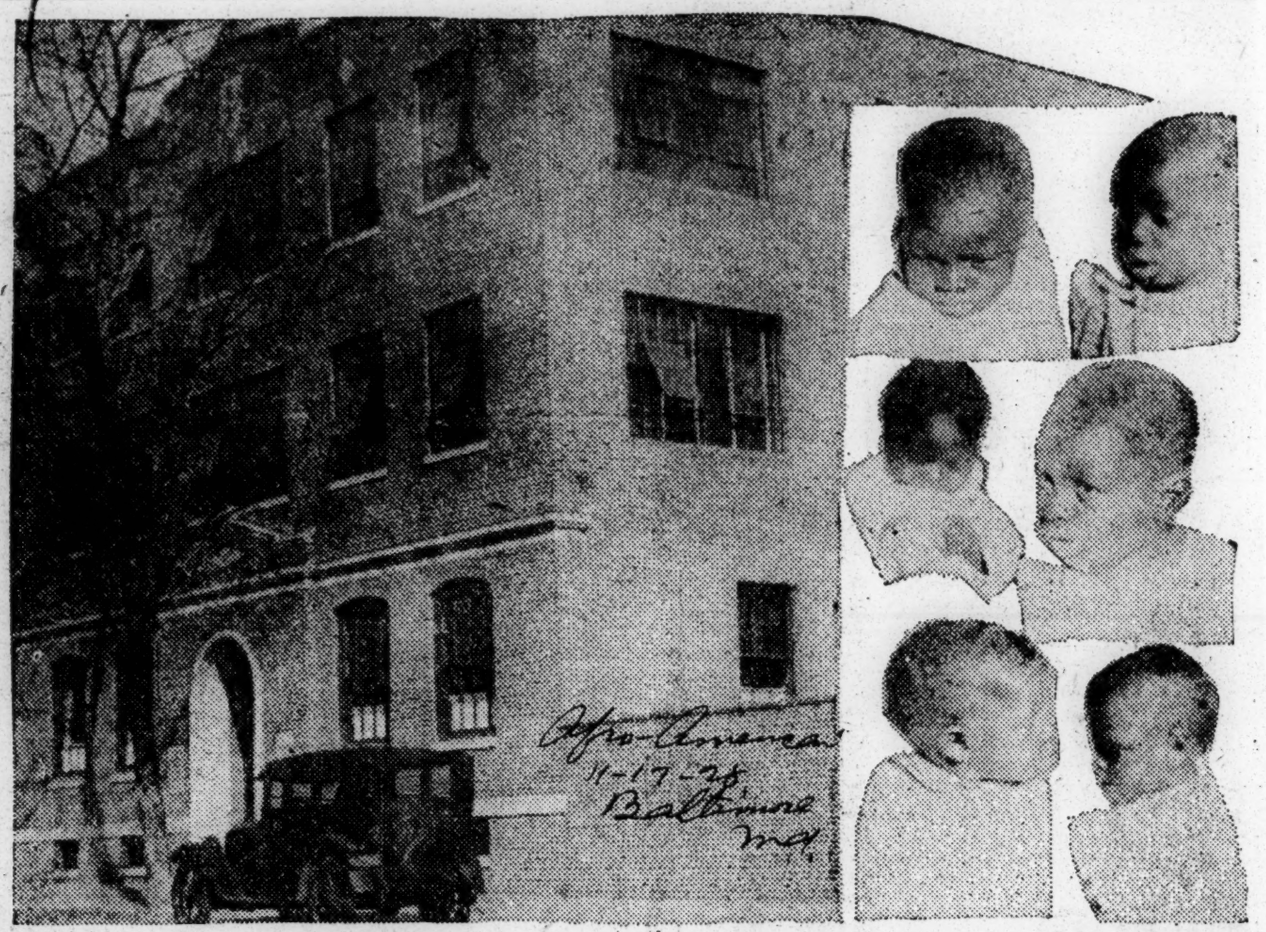
## Community Chest Night At Negro Revival

Community Chest night will be featured at the negro revival meeting at Louisiana avenue and Howard street Friday night. Brief talks will be made by Director Bradley Buell, S. W. Green, E. L. Le Branche and Dr. J. J. Peters. Bishop R. E Jones will preach. There will be special music.

Maryland.

Social Conditions, Improvement of — 1928

# New Catholic Day Nursery




Building and some of the first kiddies of the modern day nursery and kindergarten erected by the Catholic church at the corner of Biddle and McCulloh streets and which was formally dedicated by His Grace, Archbishop Micheal J. Curley last week. STATE PHOTO

Social Conditions, Improvement of — 1928

Michigan.

Detroit, Mich., Saturday Night
Saturday, Jan. 14, 1928

# Detroit's Negroes Are Hard Up

## *But No More So Than Has Been the Case With Other Newly Arrived Races When Industrial Conditions Were Unfavorable*

### By H. O. Weitschat

*(This is the seventh of a series of articles on Detroit's Negro problem. The eighth will be published next week.)*

WE shall hear this week from Tom Dolan's boarding house, over at Clinton and Raynor Streets. It is politely called the department of public welfare, and Mr. Dolan is the general superintendent. It is the clearing house for the miseries of a city, the relief agency that deals with bed-rock cases. They don't land in Mr. Dolan's boarding house unless there is danger of starvation, lack of shelter, illness or some other stark misfortune.

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Of 19,240 persons "on the city" at the end of November, 5,137 were colored. The November allowances to poor people totaled $156,433. Assuming that the colored folks were rationed in the same measure as the whites, they received about $43,800 of the city's money in that one month. Inasmuch as 729 of the 1,118 colored families receiving relief attributed their poverty to illness, it may readily be assumed that the city furnished medical service or hospitalization, thus adding to the outlay.

Having stated these unadorned facts, we will knock off for a few moments, giving pause for the convenience of those who would like to say, "I told you so. Figures prove what I've contended all along. These people are a burden to the city."

They *are* a burden just now, but the fact that they are filling the star boarder role is no surprise to Mr. Dolan, viewing the situation from the perspective his 37 years of experience in public welfare work has given.

The Negro today is merely taking his turn in a pageant of the nations, Dolan points out. He happens to be the latest large-scale importation. Of course, he is not an importation from abroad, but the need of adjusting himself to Detroit conditions, after acquiring habits of the southland, is a proposition as difficult as that which confronted the Irish, the Poles, the Germans, the Italians, and others who have settled here in large numbers. During the period of adjustment, the newest race always occupies the star boarder's chair at Mr. Dolan's boarding house.

**"First," said Dolan,** "it was the Irish, as nearly as I can remember. They were coming over in large numbers when I first went to work for the old poor commission. Then came the Germans. After that, the Poles were heading the list. Italians followed. The latest big movement of new workers to Detroit consisted largely of the southern Negro. He is going through the same processes of readjustment. His record is no worse than that of his predecessors.

"The incoming tide can always be designated as to nationality, by consulting the records of the welfare department, and the mortality statistics of the board of health. The poorest and the lowest paid are always the first to go on the rocks in times of difficulty. The government shut out foreigners with its new immigration restrictions. Industries turned to the south for their supply of unskilled labor.

"The Irish, Germans, Poles, and Italians went through the ordeal in which the black man now finds himself. They learned the ways of the city, established themselves, and now are well settled. The children of those foreigners are among our best citizens. Consider that the Negro, in addition to learning the ways of what practically amounts to a new country, must also buck up against race prejudice, and his present record, so far as this department is concerned, does not seem abnormally bad."

Unemployment and illness account for most of the poverty the city seeks to relieve.

"You can tell when the factories start closing down," remarked Dolan. "The colored men start coming in, asking for help."

THE department of health has taken measures to combat both housing and ignorance. Insofar as removing the shacks is concerned, that, just now, is out of the question, according to F. Gardner Legg, sanitary engineer of the department.

"In many instances, colored folks are far in arrears in rents, and are occupying these places on sufferance," he explained. "If they were evicted, they could not get into new houses. Then, there is also this question: if we tear down the insanitary shacks, where will the occupants go to find new abodes, even though they can pay? At this particular time, with the colored colonies in the midst of hard times, they might find vacant houses. A little later on, when the men go back to work, there won't be any.

"We are concentrating our efforts on the education of the colored housewife and her husband. We let them know that they must make the best of the material at hand. We co-operate with them to the extent of forcing changes making for better sanitation. But much of the burden rests on themselves. And this I will say—the majority of them take kindly to our advice, and evince a willingness to do what we ask of them."

Working through Detroit's scattered colored colonies is Mrs. Pearl C. V. Collins, a department of health social service investigator. She is preaching cleanliness to colored women and children. There are times when public school teachers call her and say that little Sambo and his sister Susan have reported with faces and necks unscrubbed, stockings dangling down around the shoetops.

Mrs. Collins takes the children in tow, and finds the mother.

The laxities are soon remedied.

"The remarkable thing is that the children are so quick to learn the changed status that comes with neatness," she said. "It impresses their young minds most forcibly, for they realize that children who formerly would not play with them change their attitude. They develop a commendable pride. When I come to the home a second time, they are usually on hand to show me the improvements they have made. Sometimes they have just shined their shoes, brushed their teeth or stepped into newly-laundered clothes. The change in their self-esteem is plainly noticeable.

"It is not always the fault of their mothers that these youngsters are slovenly, for many colored mothers go to work each day. On the other hand, I must confess that many of them, part of the recent southern migration, have not learned what it means to be clean. I ran into one case where a woman kept throwing soiled clothing into a barrel until it was filled; never a washing. When the children were sent home from school, she threw up her hands in helplessness. "She just didn't have no clean clothes to put on them." We established the Monday washday in that family.

"The housing situation, it seems to me, is slowly curing itself. Since slow times hit the colored districts, lots of families are doubling up; some are moving out of town. The occupants of the shacks of the St. Antoine district are the first to fall by the wayside in the economic struggle, so naturally, the shacks are the first to be emptied. As soon as occupants move out, the places usually are torn down. The demand for parking lots is another factor that is gradually reducing the number of hovels.

"When you've been among these people for a while, the big thing that strikes you is the need of education. The Negroes are not living in squalor and filth because they like it.

"Many of those who have just come from the south have never learned what it means to keep clean. Back home, they lived in rural regions, with the doors open most of the time and the sunshine streaming in. Here they must box themselves up. They must lodge in congested regions. Problems of sanitation confront them and they are bewildered. They've never had occasion to familiarize themselves with ventilation. Once they learn what these things mean, and what an important bearing they have on their well-being, they make serious attempts to conform.

"NOT all of the blame for bad housing falls on landlords. It must be remembered that many of the colored people came from regions where the repairing of their huts was not a regular routine. They fixed them up when they were forced to. They look upon property here with a similar disregard. We are trying to teach them that they are bettering their position, and placing the race in a better light, when they keep the homes they rent in sightly condition. They are likely to receive more considerate treatment from the landlord, too. It may even mean lower rents. Certainly it will result in better kept homes for our Negro population."

Mrs. Collins, for more than a year, has been calling on an average of 75 Negro families per week. She has become convinced that what they need is education, rather than relief.

"A ton of coal, some food, and a few dollars, tides them over temporarily," she said. "It does not teach them to work out their own destinies. Relief is necessary in many cases, of course. But there is a danger that some of our newcomers from the southern states will

lay down on the job, once they learn they can get help from the city. They have been accustomed to depend upon the white man for sustenance back home. It is bad for them when they get into that habit here."

Wretched housing, ignorance of simple rules of sanitation, and sudden change of climate have combined to boost the Negro mortality in Detroit far above that of the white population's, but the situation is viewed by health officials in much the same light as the public welfare work.

"It is always the newcomer who furnishes the work for the health department," said Dr. Henry F. Vaughan, commissioner of the health forces. "The Negro is not a problem because of the color of his skin, but because he has not been educated up to our standards of living. The lessons we are trying to teach him have already been learned by the legions of other nationalities who came before him. Before they learned the values of cleanliness, fresh air, good food, sanitation and other rules of healthful living, they too, stood high in the mortality lists.

"Public health work had its beginning in this country when it first became necessary to deal with contagious diseases brought here by foreigners. In 1856, some immigrants from Ireland came to America with typhus. That is when New York organized its public health department.

"We had an outbreak of smallpox here in 1923 and 1924. It did not originate among Detroiters. One case was brought in by a Negro from the south. Another, a more virulent type, was traced to a lumberjack from Canada.

"I think something like 50 per cent of the patients in our various clinics are Negroes. These people are being treated for various ailments; also, they are being educated. They are learning something about the dangers of contagion. It is money well spent by the city, for it helps not only the Negro, but it protects those with whom he comes in contact."

A comparative study of white and colored mortality in 1925 showed the death rates per 1,000 as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| White | 10.4 |
| Black | 19.4 |

THE mortality from 1915 had increased in the case of colored people, from 14.7, while that of the whites had decreased, from 12.8.

Thrown into a radically different environment, poorly prepared to cope with strange conditions, the Negro fell an easy victim to tuberculosis and pneumonia. The rate per 100,000 from tuberculosis was 300.2, against 59.5 for the white population. The pneumonia toll was 386 per 100,000 for the Negroes, and 108 for the whites.

In these statistics may be seen the logic of statements advocating educational efforts on behalf of the colored folks. Anti-tuberculosis information had been spread among the older residents for years, and had brought about a steady decline in mortality from this plague. The incoming colored families apparently had heard little about methods for warding off the disease. White folks had learned how to protect themselves from pneumonia. The southern blacks, tossed suddenly into cold northern climates, were helpless. The death rates tell the remainder of the story.

Detroit has between 50 and 60 Negro physicians and surgeons. With but few exceptions, they do most of

FREE PRESS
DETROIT, MICH.
MAR 14 1928

## Negroes to Get Welfare Home

Ferndale, March 13.—Announcement was made here today by Miss Ella Cowgill, secretary of the Royal Oak branch of the Detroit Community Fund, that James H. McDonald, of Pleasant Ridge had given $10,000 for construction of a community house for the Negro settlement on the Eight-Mile road west of this city. The community building, according to the bequest, will be constructed under auspices of the Royal Oak Community Union, a branch of the Detroit Community Fund, and will house settlement activities of district nurses, manual training classes for men and domestic science classes for women, and other agencies and community work.

FREE PRESS
DETROIT, MICH.
MAR 5 1928

# GIRLS' HOUSING DRIVE TO OPEN

### Workers for Frances Willard $500,000 Fund Will Meet Today.

Final instructions to workers in the $500,000 building fund drive of the Frances Willard Houses for Girls will be given by Douglas Foster, associate campaign director, at a meeting today at 2 p. m. in the Frances Willard house located at 70 Chandler avenue.

The campaign will begin Friday and continue until March 19. Three appeals will be made in the drive. One is to continue the present work of the Frances Willard Houses in providing rooms and board for girls in industry. Two of the new buildings will be used for this purpose, one in the near downtown section and the other in an outlying residential area. The buildings will have a capacity of 40 girls, with a house-mother in charge.

The second appeal will be for two houses for Negro girls, and the third will be for a house to care for mothers with babies to support.

Girls living in these new Frances Willard Houses will be given financial assistance during illness or periods of unemployment. This assistance will be made possible through the creation of a $125,000 trust fund. Each of the five buildings, including land and furnishings for the houses, will cost $75,000.

The Frances Willard charitable organization has operated a boarding and rooming house for working girls at 467 West Vernor highway for 13 years and during this time has served more than 600 girls. A year and a half ago a second house was opened. The Vernor highway house cares for 22 girls and the Chandler house for 16.

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ANN ARBOR, MICH.
News
MAR 28 1928

# WELFARE WORKERS WILL MEET FRIDAY

### Banquet Planned to Promote Better Relation, Between Races

Ann Arbor branch of the Bureau of Negro Welfare will hold a banquet meeting at 8 o'clock Friday evening, March 30, at the Chamber of Commerce building, E. C. Nicholson, secretary of state welfare commission, announces.

Promotion of better relations between members of the white and black races of the county is the object of the program, the secretary says. Several prominent speakers selected from both races will be heard, including William H. Jenifer, director of the state bureau of Negro welfare, and C. Edward Knight, president of Detroit Creamery Co., Detroit.

Mr. Jenifer has been associated with Negro welfare work in Michigan and at Washington where he was active during the war. Mr Knight has been active in the interest of the colored race in Detroit.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1928

Michigan

DETROIT, MICH.
Saturday Night
JAN 21 1928

# Negro "Coming," on a Hard Road

## *His Slow Progress Is Being Promoted Not by Extremists But by Cool-Headed Moderates of Both White and Black Races*

### By H. O. Weitschat

*(This is the eighth and last of a series of articles on the Negro population in Detroit and its problems.)*

WE have been examining the plight of the Detroit Negro in the last few weeks, and have endeavored to throw some light on the more important problems confronting him. It is to be expected that those who followed the articles will ask, "What does the future offer to the Negro in Detroit?"

The answer seems to be that there is a long and hard row ahead of him, a struggle that must be carried on by generations to come. Men and women of both races who have given thought to the subject agree that the heavier portion of the burden must be borne on black shoulders, for, to win the equality of opportunity they strive for, the colored people must be deserving of it, and capable of utilizing it.

It is agreed, too, that there is a heavy obligation on the part of the white group. It is an obligation that will not be well carried until a thick wall of prejudice has been broken down; until a certain section of the white population learns to supplant hatred with reasoning and sympathy.

The professional "nigger-hater," blah-ing about his superiority over a long oppressed people, advocating terrorism, contributes nothing constructive. His achievement, thus far, has been to lash the worst elements of both groups into a state of armed combat, with consequent loss of life.

He has his counterpart in the poorly balanced colored exhorter, who misleads his compatriots into the belief that they can cover in one jump the long stretch on the road of progress that can be traversed only by gradual stages. This type of "leadership" has been given some support, unconsciously perhaps, by a few super-intellectuals of the race. They have won high standing. They have been honored for their achievements by both races. They have actually walked in the land which the masses of their people know only in their longings. Their elation has been such that they have begun to flood the country with superiority propaganda. They talk not so much of equality as they do of the greater virtues of the black man, as compared to the white. Such outbursts, sincere as they may be, can serve no other purpose than to chink up crumbling spots in the wall of prejudice.

The fortunate aspect of the situation is that extremists of both races are not likely to play any part in the advancement of the colored people. The good work appears to be in the hands of cool-headed people of both groups, who recognize the indisputable fact that nothing can hold back their cause as effectively as hatred and violence.

WHEN one considers that the American Negro has been out of bondage little more than 60 years his progress has been phenomenal. He has begun to take his place in the arts, in industry, in the professions and in government. Education and a broader spirit of tolerance are likely to push him ahead much faster in years to come.

For the reason that about 90 per cent of Detroit's colored population came swarming in from the backwoods of the south within the last 10 years, the situation here is not as favorable as in some other large cities. The Negro of old Detroit plodded along in more or less content. When the newcomers came drifting in, mighty problems arose. In grappling with them, the colored folks developed a race consciousness. Clashes were inevitable. Things came to a climax in 1925, when a series of outbreaks occurred in neighborhoods in which Negroes attempted to gain a residential foothold. The Sweet brothers, with a band of cohorts, barricaded themselves in a newly rented house on Garland Avenue. When crowds of unfriendly whites began filling the street, the black men opened fire. One white man was killed. There were two trials, one resulting in a disagreement, the other in an acquittal.

Out of this uprising came the appointment by Mayor John W. Smith of an inter-racial commission, composed of six white and six black members. The commission, having at its disposal a force of mixed investigators, conducted a study of race relations that lasted over a period of six months. It prepared a report in 12 sections. Figures amassed by this commission have been quoted freely in preceding articles.

It is pretty hard to work up a love-nest angle out of an array of cold figures, I don't care how good a newspaperman you may be. So this data compiled by the commission did not get very far in the daily press. However, it has been recognized as a valuable piece of work by various organizations interested in the race problem, and it seems to be serving as a groundwork for a program of advancement in Detroit.

Some definite steps have been taken to improve the lot of our black citizens, since the commission produced its report. Among them may be numbered:

Doubling of the number of Negro officers on the police force. This gives the department a better opportunity to deal fairly in matters involving colored citizens. Southern-born white officers and others having an anti-Negro complex, have been weeded out, and precautionary measures have been adopted to prevent others of this ilk from being accepted as officers.

The need of a community center for colored people has been met by transferring the old Ginsburg library to the jurisdiction of the department of recreation. The center is open to white people, of course. No color line can be drawn. But its heaviest patronage comes from Negro neighborhoods.

Facilities for the training of colored girls who must work for a living, are to be provided soon by the Young Women's Christian Association. The problem of the young Negress, unqualified for employment, has been a serious one. The Y. W. C. A. hopes to teach this type to be self-supporting.

A colored supervisory committee has been created in the department of recreation. Its functions will be to provide the right kind of play and entertainment for a group that has been sadly lacking in opportunity for the profitable employment of leisure hours. A larger number of colored instructors has been engaged.

Two projects to improve the housing situation have been drawn up. While they are still in the stage of formation, it may safely be said that one of them is likely to be launched within the next few months. The object will be to provide modern homes at a price within the reach of the average colored worker. The objectionable feature to date of housing projects for Negroes promoted by private interests is that no attempt has been made to provide sewers, water and other services necessary to health. Plans sponsored by the commission call for all the improvements needed for modern, healthful housing.

THE need of an adequate hospital for Negroes is likely to be met early this year. The one hospital now in use is overcrowded. A wealthy Detroiter has interested himself in the project, as a result of the findings of the commission. An announcement of his gift is expected soon.

Rev. Reinhold Niebuhr, chairman of the commission, explains that the accomplishments enumerated represent only a beginning. There is much yet to be done. Among other things, the construction of a building for the Urban League is advocated. This organization is looked upon as the one agency in which white and black leaders can function in close co-operation. It is a member of the Community Fund group, and it has enlisted the active support of far-seeing representatives of both races. Its work is now carried on in a dingy office on St. Antoine Street and in the Columbia Community Center, the only social service agency manned entirely by Negroes. It conducts an employment service and a program of recreational, clinical and cultural activities that encompasses the major needs of the race. Its facilities are woefully inadequate.

In recent weeks, the League brought to Detroit Countee Cullen, the Negro poet. He gave a reading of his works at The Players' Playhouse. Fully one-half of the capacity audience consisted of white people. They expressed their pleasure and their appreciation quite as sincerely as did the colored section of the audience. A similar reception is accorded Roland Hayes, the Negro tenor, on his Detroit visits.

There seems to be no drawing of the color line in the world of art.

That assumption has impressed itself with great force on the minds of those who strive for the advancement of the Negro. It raises the question, if

VISITORS at the Yellowstone Park hotel in whose "front yard" Old Faithful Geyser is located, always flock out-of-doors when this reliable performer is due to "spout," which happens every 65 minutes. Even if a dance is on, all but the most blase or lovesick will tear themselves away to watch the 125-column of water shoot into the air. People

the artistry of Cullen and Hayes breaks down the barrier of race prejudice in their cases, why cannot the same conditions be made to apply to Negroes in other fields of endeavor? Why should not a black cobbler be accorded decent consideration because he excels in his field, as Cullen and Hayes do in theirs?

Because white folks seem to have no hesitancy in recognizing the Negro artist, colored groups are pushing forward the artistic achievements of their race as a means of bringing about a more sympathetic understanding between the peoples. Chicago recently observed a Negro-in-Art-Week. A similar program is contemplated by the Urban League.

By putting its best foot forward, the League hopes it may bring to many white people a new conception of the possibilities lying dormant in the 85,000 people crowding the city's colored colonies.

BECAUSE the League is the one place where serious minded white and black people work in accord toward a common object, it is only natural that it is looked upon as the logical headquarters.

Co-operation between the churches of the two groups was looked upon as a proper medium for this work, but even in the churches, prejudice raised its head.

An exchange of pulpit assignments between white and colored pastors was attempted. It left some heartaches. The Negro clergyman intent upon voicing his conviction that the all-seeing eye of God looked down with mercy upon the black people as well as upon those with white skins, had to gulp and falter, when he viewed the backs of some of the white congregation moving toward the exits.

The pastor of a large Boulevard congregation recently engaged a high-school glee club for a church program.

"We have a colored girl in the club," said the manager. "Does that make any difference?"

"Certainly not," said the pastor. "Why ask?"

The answer was: "One of our church engagements was canceled two weeks ago, when it was learned that the colored girl would take part in the program."

Difficulties are not all traceable to white prejudice. Lack of leadership among the colored group presents a serious obstacle.

In Chicago, New York, and other cities where the colored population has become well settled, certain black men and women have risen to leadership by reason of their ability to interpret the needs of their people in such a way as to win the confidence and support of influential whites.

THE influx of Negroes to Detroit was an event of such sudden and swift-moving nature that there has scarcely been time for a settling-down process. The colored folks themselves haven't had opportunity to get acquainted with each other. There are groups from many different southern states, and some of them are inclined to be clannish, as is evidenced by the fact that they send back home to get preachers who will do their stuff in good old southern style.

Each of these conflicting groups may have its leader, but among all these outstanding corporals, there doesn't seem to be a potential general who will unite the various factions and thus become the spokesman of the colored race in Detroit. Many voices may be raised to plead the Negro's cause today, but no single one rings with a note of unquestioned authority.

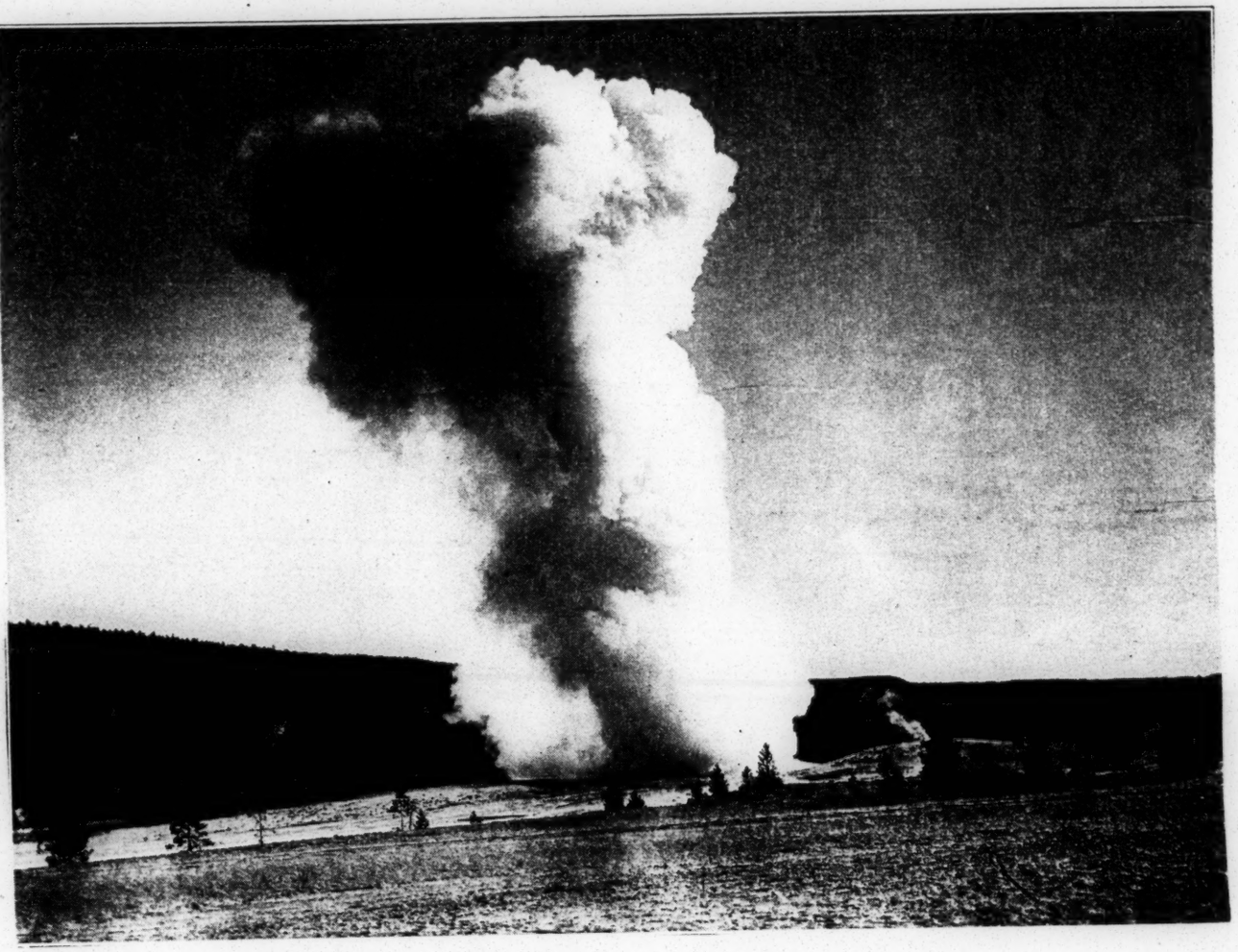
In a local political campaign within the last few years, the Negroes were promised an appointment to an important city department. It was a job for a lawyer, and while the salary was not enormous, the position offered the colored group an opportunity to put one of its talented members in the public eye. It was a chance to show the city that a trained Negro could serve as efficiently as a white man.

The candidate who made the promise won, and he kept his promise.

He sent word to numerous leaders among the black colonies to get together and agree upon a choice. He waited many weeks. Many names were offered, but there was no agreement. In the end, the various candidates were plugging against each other. The appointing official solved the difficulty by naming a rank outsider, the favorite of no particular faction.

Multiply instances of this nature a few times, consider the tremendous obstacles interposed by ignorance and prejudice, and you will understand why the statement is made that Detroit's black citizens have a long and hard row ahead of them.

## Stray Scenes in the Life of America



who were in the Park last summer say there are evidences that the thermal pressure which causes the geysers and hot springs is decreasing somewhat, and that pessimists predict that even some of the present regularly performing geysers will sooner or later cease their activity, as others have done in the past.

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Having stated these unadorned facts, we will knock off for a few moments, giving pause for the convenience of those who would like to say, "I told you so. Figures prove what I've contended all along. These people are a burden to the city."

They *are* a burden just now, but the fact that they are filling the star boarder role is no surprise to Mr. Dolan, viewing the situation from the perspective his 37 years of experience in public welfare work has given.

The Negro today is merely taking his turn in a pageant of the nations, Dolan points out. He happens to be the latest large-scale importation. Of course, he is not an importation from abroad, but the need of adjusting himself to Detroit conditions, after acquiring habits of the southland, is a proposition as difficult as that which confronted the Irish, the Poles, the Germans, the Italians, and others who have settled here in large numbers. During the period of adjustment, the newest race always occupies the star boarder's chair at Mr. Dolan's boarding house.

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"In many instances, colored folks are far in arrears in rents, and are occupying these places on sufferance," he explained. "If they were evicted, they could not get into new houses. Then, there is also this question: if we tear down the insanitary shacks, where will the occupants go to find new abodes, even though they can pay? At this particular time, with the colored colonies in the midst of hard times, they might find vacant houses. A little later on, when the men go back to work, there won't be any.

"We are concentrating our efforts on the education of the colored housewife and her husband. We let them know that they must make the best of the material at hand. We co-operate with them to the extent of forcing changes making for better sanitation. But much of the burden rests on themselves. And this I will say—the majority of them take kindly to our advice, and evince a willingness to do what we ask of them."

Working through Detroit's scattered colored colonies is Mrs. Pearl C. V. Collins, a department of health social service investigator. She is preaching cleanliness to colored women and children. There are times when public school teachers call her and say that little Sambo and his sister Susan have reported with faces and necks unscrubbed, stockings dangling down around the shoetops.

Mrs. Collins takes the children in tow, and finds the mother.

The laxities are soon remedied.

"The remarkable thing is that the children are so quick to learn the changed status that comes with neatness," she said. "It impresses their young minds most forcibly, for they realize that children who formerly would not play with them change their attitude. They develop a commendable pride. When I come to the home a second time, they are usually on hand to show me the improvements they have made. Sometimes they have just shined their shoes, brushed their teeth or stepped into newly-laundered clothes. The change in their self-esteem is plainly noticeable.

"It is not always the fault of their mothers that these youngsters are slovenly, for many colored mothers go to work each day. On the other hand, I must confess that many of them, part of the recent southern migration, have not learned what it means to be clean. I ran into one case where a woman kept throwing soiled clothing into a barrel until it was filled; never a washing. When the children were sent home from school, she threw up her hands in helplessness. "She just didn't have no clean clothes to put on them." We established the Monday washday in that family.

"The housing situation, it seems to me, is slowly curing itself. Since slow times hit the colored districts, lots of families are doubling up; some are moving out of town. The occupants of the shacks of the St. Antoine district are the first to fall by the wayside in the economic struggle, so naturally, the shacks are the first to be emptied. As soon as occupants move out, the places usually are torn down. The demand for parking lots is another factor that is gradually reducing the number of hovels.

"When you've been among these people for a while, the big thing that strikes you is the need of education. The Negroes are not living in squalor and filth because they like it.

"Many of those who have just come from the south have never learned what it means to keep clean. Back home, they lived in rural regions, with the doors open most of the time and the sunshine streaming in. Here they must box themselves up. They must lodge in congested regions. Problems of sanitation confront them and they are bewildered. They've never had occasion to familiarize themselves with ventilation. Once they learn what these things mean, and what an important bearing they have on their well-being, they make serious attempts to conform.

"NOT all of the blame for bad housing falls on landlords. It must be remembered that many of the colored people came from regions where the repairing of their huts was not a regular routine. They fixed them up when they were forced to. They look upon property here with a similar disregard. We are trying to teach them that they are bettering their position, and placing the race in a better light, when they keep the homes they rent in sightly condition. They are likely to receive more considerate treatment from the landlord, too. It may even mean lower rents. Certainly it will result in better kept homes for our Negro population."

Mrs. Collins, for more than a year, has been calling on an average of 75 Negro families per week. She has become convinced that what they need is education, rather than relief.

"A ton of coal, some food, and a few dollars, tides them over temporarily," she said. "It does not teach them to work out their own destinies. Relief is necessary in many cases, of course. But there is a danger that some of our newcomers from the southern states will lay down on the job, once they learn they can get help from the city. They have been accustomed to depend upon the white man for sustenance back home. It is bad for them when they get into that habit here."

Wretched housing, ignorance of simple rules of sanitation, and sudden change of climate have combined to boost the Negro mortality in Detroit far above that of

the white population's, but the situation is viewed by health officials in much the same light as the public welfare work.

"It is always the newcomer who furnishes the work for the health department," said Dr. Henry F. Vaughan, commissioner of the health forces. "The Negro is not a problem because of the color of his skin, but because he has not been educated up to our standards of living. The lessons we are trying to teach him have already been learned by the legions of other nationalities who came before him. Before they learned the values of cleanliness, fresh air, good food, sanitation and other rules of healthful living, they too, stood high in the mortality lists.

"Public health work had its beginning in this country when it first became necessary to deal with contagious diseases brought here by foreigners. In 1856, some immigrants from Ireland came to America with typhus. That is when New York organized its public health department.

"We had an outbreak of smallpox here in 1923 and 1924. It did not originate among Detroiters. One case was brought in by a Negro from the south. Another, a more virulent type, was traced to a lumberjack from Canada.

"I think something like 50 per cent of the patients in our various clinics are Negroes. These people are being treated for various ailments; also, they are being educated. They are learning something about the danger of contagion. It is money well spent by the city, for it helps not only the Negro, but it protects those with whom he comes in contact."

A comparative study of white and colored mortality in 1925 showed the death rates per 1,000 as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| White | 10.4 |
| Black | 19.4 |

THE mortality from 1915 had increased in the case of colored people, from 14.7, while that of the whites had decreased, from 12.8.

Thrown into a radically different environment, poorly prepared to cope with strange conditions, the Negro fell an easy victim to tuberculosis and pneumonia. The rate per 100,000 from tuberculosis was 300.2, against 59.5 for the white population. The pneumonia toll was 386 per 100,000 for the Negroes, and 108 for the whites.

In these statistics may be seen the logic of statements advocating educational efforts on behalf of the colored folks. Anti-tuberculosis information had been spread among the older residents for years, and had brought about a steady decline in mortality from this plague. The incoming colored families apparently had heard little about methods for warding off the disease. White folks had learned how to protect themselves from pneumonia. The southern blacks, tossed suddenly into cold northern climates, were helpless. The death rates tell the remainder of the story.

Detroit has between 50 and 60 Negro physicians and surgeons. With but few exceptions, they do most of

(Continued on Page 3)

their work in the city's one colored hospital, the Dunbar Memorial.

Some colored doctors complain that they have difficulty in finding room for their patients in the wards of private hospitals. This does not apply to city-owned institutions. Receiving Hospital cares for most of the Negro patients of the city.

There is also complaint on the part of physicians that facilities for the training of colored nurses are inadequate, as they are not accepted in the training schools of the large hospitals.

Indications are that this dissatisfaction will be wiped out with one stroke early in 1928. The gift of a modern hospital for colored people is practically assured.

Mississippi.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1928

# RECREATION CENTER DOES GREAT WORK

## Provides Schools and Free Sports

Waveland, Miss.—Gulfside assembly, America's greatest educational and recreational center, is now in the midst of a summer program whose variety and success augers for the institution a future of the greatest usefulness. Among the notable features of the summer have been a camp for boys, one for girls, a teachers' summer school conducted by the state of Mississippi, a college extension course given by teachers of New Orleans university and carrying college credits; a school for religious leaders, and, son to be held, a school for pastors. In addition to the hundreds who have enrolled in these various activities there have been many visitors attracted to the assembly by its fine bathing beach and unusual facilities for wholesome vacation.

Sunday was observed by the assembly as interracial day and addresses were delivered by Bishop Theodore D. Bratton, Mississippi's most prominent white clergyman, and Dr. Will W. Alexander, director of the commission on interracial co-operation. Bishop Bratton pointed out that up to the present most people have worshiped "tribal gods," and maintained that more than anything else humanity needs a practical conception of a universal father and the consequent brotherhood of all.

### SERVES SEVERAL MILLION PEOPLE

Dr. Alexander emphasized the extent and importance of interracial cooperation, which, he said, has been productive of great good in the past and has a future of even greater usefulness. He said that the success which has attended the education in America has rendered an incalculable service to the world in stimulating and encouraging the education of backward people everywhere. The meeting was attended by a number of prominent white people of this community, who, from the very first have been very sympathetic and helpful in building up the assembly. The state also is manifesting its interest by building a concrete road out to the property, which will add greatly to its accessibility and convenience.

The assembly, which has several hundred acres of gulf coast already well improved, has been promoted principally by Bishop Robert E. Jones of New Orleans, as a great nondenominational summer conference and recrational grounds for the several million people within a radius of a few hundred miles. The success of the enterprise now seems assured.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1928. Minnesota.

JOURNAL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
FEB 20 1928

# DRIVE TO ERECT $80,000 HOME FOR NEGROES PLANNED

## Mrs. James Paige Says Move Awaits Approval of Agency Council

## SITE ON NORTH SIDE CHOSEN FOR CENTER

### Building Would Replace Present Phyllis Wheatley Settlement House

Erection of a new $80,000 neighborhood house and recreation center for the Negroes of Minneapolis today was being planned by the executive committee of Phyllis Wheatley settlement house.

Tentative plans for a campaign to raise the $80,000 to build the new center today awaited approval of the Minneapolis Council of Social Agencies. As soon as permission for a campaign is given by the council, the drive for funds will begin.

**To Replace Wheatley House**

The new center is planned to take the place of Phyllis Wheatley house, the only neighborhood center for Negroes in the city, which is much overcrowded and inadequate for the demands made upon it, Mrs. James Paige, who for 12 years was president of the Woman's Christian Association, sponsoring organization of Phyllis Wheatley house, said today.

The new center will be erected at Eighth and Aldrich avenues N. on property already owned by the committee. It is planned to construct a three-story building, with a gymnasium for basketball and other nasium and the usual neighborhood house equipment and facilities.

**Outgrown in 3 Years**

The present Phyllis Wheatley house at 808 Bassett place is wholly inadequate to serve the Negroes of the city. When it was opened three and a half years ago under the auspices of the Woman's Christians Association, a survey conducted by the association and the Council of Social Agencies showed about 5,000 Negroes living in the district bounded by Washington, Humboldt, Western and Plymouth avenues. There were no recreational or social opportunities provided for these residents.

That the group has taken advantage of the opportunities provided by Phyllis Wheatley house is shown, Mrs. Paige said today, by the fact that statistics on the last year's attendance show 50,000 persons taking part in activities at the house.

"Of course, much of that is repetition," Mrs. Paige said. "Many persons take part in several activities. But the figure shows everyone of the 5,000 and more Negroes in the city is anxious to take advantage of all opportunities offered at the neighborhood house.

**Named for Slave**

Phyllis Wheatley House was named for Phyllis Wheatley, a slave reared in a New England home, who wrote poetry which was nationally acclaimed. The house was opened in September of 1924. It is supported by the Community Fund. Miss W. Gertrude Brown is resident director.

"We must remember that this is the only center in the city for Negroes," Mrs. Paige said. "It is their Y. M. C. A., their Y. W. C. A., their neighborhood house, their gymnasium, their everything. And we need more room to care for the whole group."

TRIBUNE
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
FEB 21 1928

# $100,000 Settlement House Project Planned

**A $100,000 expansion program involving the construction of a new building, is being planned by the Phyllis Wheatley Settlement house, it became known Monday. The settlement house, at 808 Bassett place, which is the center of social activities for the Negroes of Minneapolis, was opened in 1924 under the auspices of the Women's Christian association. During the first year of its existence it had an aggregate attendance of 40,000. Miss Gertrude Brown is resident director of the home.**

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1928.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Star

JAN 24 1928

ONE NEGRO FAMILY.

The Star published a little story Sunday about a Negro family of father, mother and fifteen children. The oldest of the children is seventeen, the youngest a babe in arms. One of the boys is in high school, where his name is on the honor list. Four of the others were in the graduating class of Attucks school last week. The father says he will put all his children through high school, and if any of them should desire a college education, he will try to provide a way to give it to them.

The size of the family in itself is so exceptional as to be worthy of note, but the thing that compels attention is that the parents of these children, in spite of their extraordinary responsibilities, have cared for them, kept them in health and are seeing to it that they have the advantages the free school system affords. This has been made possible on the father's income from a motor car washing and oiling stand and from additional jobs he is able to take on.

The result implies an appreciation of the value of earnings, intelligence and economy in the expenditure of income and appreciation of opportunities. There is no protest against conditions or circumstances in the life of this family, but acceptance of the best obtainable and a purpose to make the most of it. There is admonition here for those who are faint of heart when obstacles present themselves.

POST-DISPATCH
ST. LOUIS, MO.

JAN 8 1928

SUNDAY MORNING

## 'NEGRO IN INDUSTRY WEEK'

**Speakers Will Explain Program of the Race at Meetings.**

Negro speakers will appear at club, civic organization and church meetings of white persons during the week of Jan. 16 to 23, which will be observed as "Negro in Industry Week," under the auspices of the Urban League. The league is a member of the Community Council.

T. Arnold Hill of New York, National Industrial Secretary of the Urban League, will come to St. Louis.

DEMOCRAT

Sherman, Tex.

FEB. 5 1928

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Missouri.

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Star

MAR 17 1928

## NEGRO COMMISSION ENDS.

**Supreme Court Rules Life of Body Expired in 1923.**

*(By a Staff Correspondent.)*

JEFFERSON CITY, March 17.—The Missouri Negro industrial commission, established in 1919 to aid in the social and economic betterment of the Negroes of Missouri, was wiped out by the supreme court today.

In an opinion by Judge Ernest S. Gantt, the court held the law establishing the commission ceased to become effective in 1923 and the commission should have ceased to exist at that time. The court found that the 1919 legislature had created the commission for only four years.

GLOBE-DEMOCRAT
ST. LOUIS, MO.

AUG 5 1928

## Sumner Apartments, for Negroes, Sells for About $200,000

### First Structure of Type Here Changes Hands.

During the past week the Sumner Apartments at 4466-74 Cook avenue were sold by J. R. Van Raalte to Charles Koehler of Evansville, Ind., for a reported consideration of about $200,000. The apartments are for Negroes and consist of eighteen units of two rooms each, twenty-seven units of three rooms each and twelve units of four rooms each.

Each apartment is equipped with all modern conveniences including gas, electricity, incinerators and refrigeration. These apartments were the first large ones built exclusively for Negroes in St. Louis, and are of fireproof material. Koehler has been active in the St. Louis real estate market recently and is reputed to own twelve high-class parcels of land around town. He bought the Sumner Apartments as an investment.

# SOCIAL WELFARE CONFERENCE AT COLUMBIA, MO.

## October 4, 5, 6 Will be Devoted to Discussion of Problems. Each Speaker an Expert in His Line

COLUMBIA, Mo., Sept. 24—Dr. George W. Kirchwey, professor of criminology at the New York School of Social Work, will be an outstanding speaker on the program of the Missouri Conference on Social Welfare which will be held in Columbia, Oct. 4, 5, and 6, according to an announcement made today by Prof. E. L. Morgan, president of the Conference. The subject of his address will be "Crime and Punishment." Dr. Kirchwey was dean of the Albany Law School from 1889 to 1891. He was professor of law at Columbia University from 1902 to 1916, and warden of Sing Sing Prison during 1915 to 1916. He is a most entertaining and instructive speaker.

The session of the conference will be opened on the evening of Oct. 4, with remarks by Prof. Morgan, followed by an address on "The Church and Social Work," by Prof. Frank J. Brune of Washington University, and one on "The Interpretation of Social Work to the Community," by Dr. Howard Jensen of the sociology department of the University of Missouri. Prof. Brune is not only an outstanding teacher of social work, but also one of the leading social workers in America. Dr. Jensen has just recently joined the staff of the University of Missouri, coming from Butler College. His experience is broad as a teacher and social worker. In 1919 and 1920 he was a director of the Latin American Survey of the Interchurch World Movement.

"Successful in Dealing with Delinquents," will be the subject of discussion on the morning of Oct. 5, with Judge Ewing Cockrell of Warrensburg presiding. This will be a round-table discussion in which Charles L. Chute, secretary of the National Probation Association, will take a leading part.

A paper on "A Human Welfare Weather Map", will be given later in the morning by Miss Bertha Howell, of the St. Louis Community Council. This paper tells of the organization of St. Louis for welfare purposes. It will be followed by a discussion of how these principles apply to smaller cities and communities.

Family social work and the problem of the non-resident family, on which a number of special committees in St. Louis and Kansas City have been working for several years, will be the main subject of discussion on the afternoon of October 5 during which the findings of these various committees will be reported. Miss Eleanor D. Myers of the Community Council of St. Louis, and chairman of one of the committees will lead in this discussion. Prof. Bruno will open the discussion with a talk on "The Principles of Case Work Involved in the Treatment of Non-resident and Transient Families." Paul S. Bliss, publicity secretary of the St. Louis Community Fund, will speak on "The Principles of Educational Work in Social Work", Saturday morning, Oct. 6 which will be followed by a roundtable discussion. He will also present a moving picture entitled, "He's My Brother". The remainder of the morning will be devoted to a discussion of public health by Prof. W. T. Knox of Jefferson City. Further discussion of this topic will be given by Miss Nora Reynolds of the National Tuberculosis Association and Dr. J. E. Dibble of Kansas City.

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Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1928.

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## CHARITY WITHOUT COLOR LINE

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Kansas City's 1928 Charity drive will have no Negro division. The geographical divisions will include all citizens alike. Many of us were collected from in previous years by white division workers because we gave where we were employed, leaving only the gifts from the families at home for the Negro canvassers. This year collections will go on at work and at home, with this difference, that we will not be humiliated by the inevitable inference that gifts labeled Negro are all we have contributed. Under geographical not color grouping, there will be workers of both races getting money from both, making charity a big city-wide effort.

Now that the ideal of community giving is to be carried out without color discrimination, Negroes must realize there is no lessened responsibility for us, no hiding in the crowd. What we do this year will be watched even closer than before, to see whether we respond to the changed conditions as we said we would. We raised $7,500 for charity in 1927. This year, when Negro workers will have territory, irrespective of who lives in it, when we will be free to collect from the white business people who live among us by the money we pay them, we can double that sum. Let's do it. Charity, carried out in the right spirit, can be the entering wedge to prove that we are Kansas Citians, equal in community spirit to any, a worth-while force if given the opportunity.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1928.

National Conference of Social Work.

MEMPHIS, TENN. COMMERCIAL APPEAL

MAR 18 1928

# NATIONAL GATHERING OF NEGROES COMING

## Welfare Workers Meet Here Week of May 2.

Negro welfare workers from all sections of the United States gathering in Memphis for the national conference, which will convene on May 2, will be entertained in the proposed new Memphis Community Center for Colored People, it was announced last night.

The Big Brother and Big Sister organizations, with the co-operation of the Council of Social Agencies, have virtually completed plans for funds necessary to establish the center and the initial gifts committee will begin a drive for large donations next week.

The center when completed will provide not only for the entertainment of the national welfare conference, but will be a permanent institution where the negro race can find advantages which the progress of the race in Memphis in social and economic directions justifies.

All negro school principals and presidents of social, civic, fraternal and industrial clubs are asked to meet with the committee at interracial headquarters, 174 Hernando street, Tuesday afternoon, March 20, at 4 o'clock.

# Memphis "Loosens Up" Under Spell Of Social Workers' Convention

Pittsburg Courier
Pittsburg Pa
5/19/28

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 17.—The National Conference of Social Work which met in Memphis, May 2 to 9, marked a new departure in the treatment of Negroes in the South as during this conference which had more than 3,000 delegates from all over the country, colored people sat in all parts of the various convention meeting places and attended breakfast, luncheon and dinner meetings where no discrimination was noted.

It will be recalled that the decision to hold the convention in 1928 in Memphis was held up at the 1927 Des Moines meeting for nearly three days during which almost $75 was spent in telegrams back to the Memphis Chamber of Commerce and other local leaders to secure assurances that Negro delegates would receive fair treatment. Pledges were made to the effect that there would be no discrimination in the seating of the delegates or at any of the formal conference functions.

About forty colored delegates attended the conference in Memphis including Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, who for the past four years has been a member of the executive committee of the National Conference of Social Work; Jesse O. Thomas, Southern field secretary of the National Urban League; Charles S. Johnson, director of the Department of Research and Investigations of the National Urban League; Messrs. Johnson and Thomas are members of the Division Committee on "Industrial and Economic Problems;" R. Maurice Moss, executive secretary of the Baltimore Urban League, who is a member of the Division Committee on "Neighborhood and Community Life;" E. T. Attwell, director of the Colored Work Department of the Playground and Recreation Association of America; Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta School of Social Work; T. Arnold Hill, director of the Industrial Relations Department of the National Urban League; R. J. Elzy, executive secretary of the Brooklyn Urban League, and Miss Eva D. Bowles, secretary for Colored work of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association.

Among the speakers on the program were Charles S. Johnson, Eugene Kinckle Jones, Dr. John A. Kenny of Newark, N. J., Dr. H. M. Green, president of the National Hospital Association, and Franklin O. Nichols of the American Social Hygiene Association who spoke on the "Health" section, and Jesse O. Thomas and Forrester B. Washington who spoke on the "Industrial" section, and E. T. Attwell who spoke on "Neighborhood and Community Life."

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1928.

National Urban League.

# 17th Annual Meeting Of National Urban League In New York On Feb. 8

The 17th annual meeting of the National Urban League is scheduled for February 8 at the league headquarters, 17 Madison Avenue, New York, with representatives from branches in 42 cities. Eugene K. Jones, secretary, will make his report.

Josiah P. Marvel, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, A. S. Frissel, John Hope, Mrs. Henry G. Leach, Mrs. B. B. Munford, Mrs. Albert S Reed, Miss Elizabeth Walton, Dr. E. P. Roberts, Theodore Roosevelt, Miss Dorothy Straus and L. Hollingsworth Wood, members of the board of directors, with terms expiring this year, will be named for reelection.

The annual conference of Urban League Workers will be held in Philadelphia, April 10 to 13, with "Co-ordination of Social effort" as the keynote of discussion.

**POST-DISPATCH**
**ST. LOUIS, MO.**

FEB 13 1928

# URBAN LEAGUE OUTLINE OBJECTIONS FOR 1928

## Hopes to Get for Negroes New Hospital, Playground and Recreation Center.

Objectives of the Urban League, a social service organization for Negroes, for this year are set forth in the annual report of executive Secretary, John T. Clark, as follows:

"During 1928 the League hopes to play no small part in helping to obtain four major social facilities for the race—a new city hospital, a playground, a recreation center and a cottage for Negro girls at Meramec Hills. We hope to complete a study in the 26 districts of the city of the Negro population, to serve as a basis for measuring in future years the movement and development of our people in St. Louis. We hope to have our day nursery adequately equipped and perhaps more conveniently located. These definite objectives are in addition to a gradual strengthening of the technique of our service and integrating the League's program more fully into the social program of the city."

Income of the League, a Community Fund agency, in 1927 was $22,197.67, and its expenditures left a balance of only $27.58.

The Mississippi Valley flood last spring and race clashes in some Arkansas towns increased the usual influx of Southern Negroes into St. Louis last year, the report states, and then the tornado wiped out considerable housing facilities. However, erection of many new homes, apartments and flats in Negro districts was noted. A new high school and two new grade schools for Negroes were opened.

"There seem to have been made no particularly outstanding accomplishments in social progress affecting St. Louis Negroes," the report declares. "To be sure, substantial gains have been made in both the scope and character of work done by strictly Negro social agencies, and the larger city-wide agencies in behalf of our group.

More Negroes here suffered longer layoffs last year than ever before in the city's history, and there was less work available for them than in the past, the report continues. The League's industrial department is the recognized placement agency for Negroes. Last year it had 19,640 applicants for work, 24 per cent more than in 1926, but it had only 5100 calls for employes, 19 per cent less than in 1926.

Greater activity and accomplishment than formerly was reported in the League's operations. Besides dealing with the persons looking for jobs, it had contacts with 2000 employers, 300 factories and stores visited, nine neighborhood clubs in 300 home meetings, 8000 children in vacant lot playgrounds, 1400 children at a dental clinic, 3600 young children in a day nursery and many miscellaneous circumstances.

# NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE DISCUSSES SOCIAL PROBLEMS

## Pertinent Questions Asked Concerning Negro's Economic Conditions in This Country.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 18.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—The most perplexing social problems in many local communities and plans for meeting them was the subject intimately discussed at the session of the National Urban League held in Egyptian Hall, Wanamaker's Store. Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary, discussed the movement of the League and its significant achievements, as well as outlining future plans. Miss Mary McDowell, head worker, University Settlement, Chicago, and B. E. May, of Tampa, Florida, made interesting addresses. Better housing facilities as a means of making better citizens of Negroes was a generally discussed theme. Lieutenant L. A. Oxley conducted a queston box, in which were answered many pertinent questions. The health and educational development of Negroes was discussed by Sherman C. Kelsey, executive secretary, welfare federation, who said that the rapid increase in Negro population has created problems which are acutely reflected in the fields of housing, health, delinquency, education and industry. It was pointed out that the death rate among Negroes had increased rather than decreased during the last ten years.

To be a social worker under the Urban League, one must be a college graduate, and at sectional meeting held in connection with the conference, the question was asked whether in view of this fact, the studies of the League are more academic than practical, one questioner adding that the League deals in figures not readily understood, its comparisons as to Negro crime and Negro deaths especially being faulty.

Delegates to the conference were asked whether or not the worst element of Negroes had not left the South, to which question the answer was given that as is so of all races, migratory movements are caused not so much because of conduct, but because of dissatisfaction on account of treatment. Economic conditions traceable to poverty and other handicaps were given as causes of the Negro's present condition.

An educational sightseeing trip was one feature of the conference, the groups going to important social work projects conducted here in the interest of Negro welfare. The closing session was given over to a band concert by the Robert Curtis Ogden Association Band. Spirituals were sung by a large chorus, and prominent workers, as well as citizens, featured the race relations meeting, which had as its object, "The New Negro Tells His Story." Countee Cullen, the poet gave readings of his poems.

All sessions were well attended and were very lively and enthusiastic. The various schools were also visited. It is believed that this has been the best conference held by the League.

# URBAN LEAGUE CLOSES MEET AT "PHILLY"

## Chicago May Get 1929 Sessions

Philadelphia, Pa., April 27. — The most interesting and helpful conference which the National Urban league has ever held closed in this city April 13 with a formal reception given at the Palais Royale by citizens of the City of Brotherly Love. The conference was attended by executive secretaries and board members from practically all of the 45 branches of the Urban league movement, which now stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf. Chicago was well represented. Horace R. Bridges, past president of the local board of directors and one of the charter members, attended the opening session. Alfred K. Stern and Miss Mary McDowell, both membsr of the board of directors, and A. L. Foster, executive secretary, were in attendance at all sessions.

The most valuable session was held Thursday morning, at which time "The Most Perplexing Social Problems in Many Local Communities and Plans for Meeting Them" was discussed. R. Maurice Moss, executive secretary of the Baltimore Urban league, gave a summary of replies received from 19 local branches to a letter asking them to set forth the most perplexing problems which they had during the past year. The following problems were presented and discussed: "Lack of Understanding and Knowledge of the Work of the League on the Part of the Community," "Lack of Industrial Opportunities," "Lack of Facilities, Institutional and Social, in the Community," "Lack of Proper Housing," "Problems of Administration," "Problems of the Newcomer in the Community," "Lack of Trained Persons for the Positions," and "Problems of Health."

On Thursday night a large Race relations meeting was held in the Egyptian hall of the John Wanamaker store, at which time every phase of the development of the Race was presented. John E. Nail, Miss Crystal Bird, Rev. Shelton H. Bishop, Countee Cullin, John W. Davis and Eugene Kinckle Jones were among the speakers.

It is very probable that the conference will be held in Chicago next year.

# Social Workers From All Over Country Gather

4/21/28

By FLOYD J. CALVIN
Special Feature Writer

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Apr. 19.—The citizens of the "City of Brotherly Love" were hospitable and sympathetic to the National Urban League Conference held in their midst last week. Social workers from all over the country who are busily engaged in trying to solve the local human problems of adjustment in the different cities they represented met to mutually

discuss parts of their tasks and thus, by an exchange of ideas, benefit by each other's experience. This carried out the conference subject—"Co-ordination of Social Effort."

It was my duty as an onlooker to observe the discussison and set down for our readers those points of general interest. One of the warmest discussions of the entire four days came up on the question of "hiring by color." Some of the League secretaries found that employers requested "light" colored persons or "dark" colored persons in preference to others. The question was how should this problem be met, inasmuch as a Secretary would hardly acquiesce in a policy of grading his own race by color. Mr. Wayne L. Hopkins of the Armstrong Association of Philadelphia pointed out that in the Quaker City they had such requests, but had, by personal interviews, convinced the employers that the question of color was of no consequence, and had induced them to take any one who could do the job. Mr. A. L. Foster of Chicago told how the colored citizens there had "resented" an apparent policy of hiring "light" colored persons as clerks in a department store by the less-patronage method. Mr. Ira DeA. Reid of New York suggested it is possibly a matter of personality and attractiveness, and not of color, although he admitted it seemed most of the "attractive" ones were of the fairer types. And then somebody turned the searchlight on Negro business men themselves and asked, by the Grace of God, why is it that most of the office girls in Negro business offices are of the fairer types? One thing was quite evident—there were few denials that this is true. The speeches were mostly in defense of the policy, albeit with apologies. But Mr. William R. Connors of Cleveland took pleasure in saying two very efficient secretaries had served him, and they were both "dark." One had gotten a better position with a white firm and experienced no color handicap. It was pointed out by a white lady that Jewish girls face the same situation. Some employers won't hire them if they have distinct racial characteristics. The upshot of the matter was that division by color ought to be discouraged.

There were other interesting discissions on housing, health, publicity, hospitals, etc. Mr. Gerald Allen of Canton, O., told of the bad housing conditions in his city, but said local whites of influence are willing to co-operate to improve them. Samuel L. Wade Jr. told of the deplorable housing conditions in Philadelphia. In the health discussion it was brought out that tuberculosis is taking second place to heart disease in dealing death to Negroes. On publicity Mr. John T. Clark of St. Louis told they have availed themselves of the services of a publicity expert with good results, while a report from Buffalo indicated the white newspapers were gradually changing from a policy of printing only crime news about Negroes to presenting more constructive news and now and then a picture of someone other than a Negro criminal. The hospital situation seems to be different in almost every city. In some places Negroes are on the staffs of the city hospitals; in others Negroes are received in the city hospitals but Negro doctors and nurses are barred, and in still others Negro doctors, nurses and patients are barred and private institutions are a necessity. A general policy of seeking to take advantage of the resources of a municipality was advocated, but immediate and pressing problems must be adjusted as best they may in terms of local conditions.

The Urban League is fortunate in having such able and sympathetic white men as L. Hollingsworth Wood and Lloyd Garrison, who give generously of their time and money in seeking with the Secretaries a solution to the complex social problems facing our people today.

On Thursday afternoon Mr. Wayne L. Hopkins, whose successful management of the local affairs of the entire conference deserves much praise, arranged an excursion to important social work projects conducted in Philadelphia in the interest of Negro welfare. The delegates were taken by motor buses.

The first stop was at the Philadelphia Association for the Protection of Colored Women, home and training center, 1504 Catherine street. This Association has carried on its work among colored girls and women for over 23 years. It is the aim and purpose of the Association to give the so-called menial occupations a more dignified place in the economic program of the community by directing efforts toward the appreciation of homemaking as it affects the individual and family life of each girl coming to the Association. Next the Douglas Hospital on Lombard street was visited and the visitors were shown through the different wards. Next the House of St. Michael and All Angels for Colored Cripple Children at 611 North 43d street was visited, and following that the Mercy Hospital, Wissahickon Boys Club, and Germantown Y. W. C. A. were inspected by the party.

On Thursday night the Race Relations meeting was held at Wanamakers Egyptian Hall in the Wanamaker store, and after that I didn't see much more of the Conference because I went to see "The Desert Son" at Shubert's and Irene Bordoni in "Paris" at the Lyric.

# IRA D. REID NAMED AS DIRECTOR OF URBAN LEAGUE

## Former Morehouse Student Is Named to Important Place.

The new Director of the Department of Research and Investigations of the National Urban League is Ira DeAugustine Reid. Mr. Reid is a graduate (A. B.), Morehouse College, class of 1921. He did graduate work at the University of Chicago summer sessions 1922 and 1923, and received the Degree of Master of Arts in Social Economics in 1925 while on an Urban League Fellowship at the University of Pittsburgh. Mr. Reid taught Sociology and History at Texas College, Tyler, Texas, 1921-1923; was instructor in the Douglas High School, Huntington, West Virginia in 1924 and has been Industrial Secretary of the New York Urban League since 1925.

Some of the studies made by Mr. Reid have been as follows: "Negro in the Major Industries and Building Trades of Pittsburgh" which was his Master's Thesis at the University of Pittsburgh; Housing Survey under New York State Housing Commission in Selected Harlem Block, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928; Survey of Negro Churches in Harlem, 1926; "Twenty-four Hundred Negro Families in Harlem"—An Analysis of their living conditions 1927. Mr. Reid served as assistant in the study of 1916 Prisoners in Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, 1924-25. He has served as Assistant Retertained by the local League.

Mr. Roddy, a member of the Commission and party is well known here and very popular with Atlantans.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1928.

HERALD

Summit - N J

MAY 11 1928

## Home For Colored Girls Being Operated Here

It is probably not generally known that for four years past, Miss Violet A. Johnson of 19 Glenwood place, has conducted a home for colored girls, where girls coming from the South or other points outside of Summit, can find a temporary home with proper environment. If the girls have the money, they pay a small fee for room and board, and if not, they are provided for through the courtesy of Miss Johnson, who finds employment for them, without charge.

The demand for additional rooms and for girls in the homes of Summit has so increased that the work has outgrown the present quarters.

Many know of Miss Johnson's earnest and active work for the people of her race for the past thirty years, and with it all she continues in the position which she has held in one family for thirty-five years. In order to continue this work as well as the work of the home, she finds it necessary to secure the co-operation of a matron to assist in the good work which she has so long been carrying on free, and in which many of the Summit residents would be glad to assist financially if they fully understood what Miss Johnson has accomplished by her personal efforts.

Miss Johnson will be glad to have anyone call and inspect the home and learn what it stands for and what has been accomplished.

Ask for Mrs. Pearl C. Cooke, acting matron. The telephone call is 2219.

NEWARK, N. J.

Call

New Jersey

JUN 8 1928

# Influx of Negroes From South Brings Problems to Newark

## Congestion and Bad Housing Multiply Evils—Ameliorating Agencies at Work, but Bigger Effort Is Needed.

BY WILLIAM B. GWINNELL

In thinking of our city, we are apt to place foremost its gains in population and wealth, and its industrial and commercial development. It is often overlooked that besides progress in those directions, there have been changes in the composition and characteristics of our city's population that fundamentally affect its life. Among these changes one of great moment is the marked increase in our negro population since 1915, due primarily to the influx of negroes from the South, a movement which was started by the demand for labor in our industries during the World War. This influx has brought in its train perplexing problems of congestion and of bad housing and has been accompanied by poverty, disease and crime.

Of importance at the outset is a consideration of the number of negroes now in our city. According to the census of 1920, the negro population numbered 16,977. Conjectures as to the present number are both vague and extravagant, but a conservative estimate would be double the number in 1920, or approximately 34,000.

### Bewildering Process.

The transplanting in large numbers of negroes from the easy-going, rather shiftless farm life of the South to the crowded conditions and intense industrial life of our city, has been, to say the least, a process necessarily bewildering to those subjected to it. Small wonder then that many of those who underwent such a change lost heir heads, indulged in foolish pleasures, and forgot whatever standards they had of good conduct. Furthermore, it should not be forgotten that those migrant negroes from the South did not as a rule have the same training in moral habits, nor the same degree of knowledge as the negroes born and bred in the North. It was also true that habits of living not unnatural in a cabin in the open country proved wholly unsuitable and unhygienic in the close quarters of a great city.

The principal district where negroes reside is that approximately from Washington street west to Belmont avenue, Jones and Norfolk streets, and from the neighborhood of Avon avenue north to Orange street. Perhaps from three-fifths to two-thirds of all the negroes in the city live in that quarter. Another center of importance is the streets just below the Pennsylvania Railroad, from Ferry street south to Thomas street. The consensus seems to be that migration from the South has almost ceased, and a breathing space is thus afforded for the assimilation and absorption of those who have recently come into our city.

An outstanding feature of the local situation is poverty arising mainly from lack of employment; other contributing factors being low wages and heedless spending. Some of the Southern negroes now here in our city earn good wages as union carpenters, painters and masons. They are admitted into the unions on an equality. Their trade they learned in Southern towns and cities. In the mason helpers there are enough negroes to constitute a separate section of the union. Others, perhaps the larger number of such trained artisans, do non-union work in building construction on small contracts, or are employed in repair work and odd jobs on old buildings.

Many negroes work as laborers in street work, on docks and around factory yards; quite a few are teamsters and chauffeurs. In the factories in certain trades are to be found negroes, but not many, and they principally in trades where wages are low and the work not highly skilled.

### Work Not Sufficient.

Even taking into account all sources of employment, the quantity of work afforded is not sufficient for the male negroes here in this city, and there is the further disadvantage that much of it is spasmodic in its nature. It is also true that unfortunately on the part of many of the more ignorant negroes there is a marked tendency to shiftlessness and idleness, which complicates the situation.

As a consequence of these facts, the main burden of support rests in many cases on the women, who, whether unmarried or married, very largely work. As a consequence of the demand for domestic service and for laundry and cleaning work, they can as a rule secure employment, even though outside of where they are house servants, the work is day's work and not steady. It is not at all uncommon then to find women as the principal wage earners of the family, and, indeed, cases are known where women are the support of unmarried lovers.

Closely allied with poverty is poor housing. It is not especially that houses are ramshackle or in bad repair, though that is often to be found, but rather there is marked crowding and congestion, and families live packed in a few rooms, often with lodgers in addition. One instance of this crowding is a windowless room with three beds side by side in it and no other furniture.

Housing accommodations in the quarters where the poorer negroes live are almost invariably rented. Ownership of property is practically unknown. Above High street, where so many negroes live, the landlords are largely Russian Jews, who formerly almost completely occupied this section. Rents paid are apt to be exorbitant, and the ignorant negroes are badly exploited. Rents run as a rule from $12 a month for two small basement rooms, one usually an inside dark room, to $35 for four rooms neither of good size nor well lighted.

### Result of Poverty.

A natural result of poverty and bad housing is ill-health and disease. Public opinion as to this lamentable fact is fully justified by local statistics. In the City Hospital the number of cases who stayed at least one night, the majority remaining under care for days, or weeks, or months, was 2,566 negro cases as contrasted with 11,828 white cases, or a proportion of 18 per cent. of cases, whereas the negroes only constitute probably about 7.5 per cent. of our population.

In 1927 health department statistics show 208 cases and 112 deaths from tuberculosis in the negro population of our city against 889 cases and 387 deaths in the whole city, or about three times the proper proportion. Of the cases treated in 1927 by Visiting Nurse Association, 1,869 were negro as compared with 4,693 whites. Questions then of sanitation of health conditions and of prevention of disease are of serious import. The prevalence of disease in negro quarters constitutes a serious menace to the city as a whole.

Another angle from which the negro problem in this city may be viewed is the angle of crime. How far has crime prevailed among the negroes? Is it becoming less? These are questions that certainly merit an answer. In the first place, the most serious of the court cases since the influx of negroes from the South began have been cases of assault and battery, often cutting affrays. Judge Howe has stated regarding his experience in the Fourth Precinct Court that when he first became judge of that court there was an average of five cases daily of negroes arrested for using knives, often in brutal fashion, inflicting terrible gashes, and even gouging out eyes. Rather more than three years ago in one day seventy-five negroes were brought into court, the majority charged with assault or stabbing.

### Cutting Affrays Checked.

Judge Howe, with the co-operation of the police by a union of just severity and certainty of punishment, has been able to check very largely this practice of cutting with knives. It even happened recently that for about three months no stabbing cases were brought into court. This halcyon condition did not persist, but at any rate the situation has been very greatly improved. Connected with crime and indeed often provocative of it are sexual immorality and drunkenness. Men and women too often live together without marriage, and there are the temptations arising from the presence of male boarders in crowded homes. Especially among the ignorant young men and women is to be found disregard of moral restrictions.

So far as liquor is concerned, Judge Howe has given as his impression that in many of the negro homes in the Fourth Precinct there are stills, and the stills range in size from a teapot to a 50-gallon copper still. The liquor distilled is usually bad liquor, and disastrous in its effects.

Gambling also is far too prevalent, not only by dice and in gambling joints, traditional among negroes, but also in the form of "playing the numbers." This kind of gambling, which came to this city from the negro community in Harlem, is a species of policy. The seventh and eighth digits of the total of the bank exchanges, and the seventh digit of the total of the bank balances, as compiled each day for New York city, by the clearing houses, and published by the newspapers, constitute a combination of numbers, and the lucky guesser of the combination wins 600 times his or her wager. The amount of the wager may be any amount from a penny up, and children become addicts of the game. Since there are 1,000 combinations of numbers in three digits, there is only one chance in a thousand of a fortunate guess, and the banker who sells the chances is constantly ahead.

### Cheating in Gambling.

Furthermore, there is much cheating. Those who make the fortunate guesses do not always receive the money due them, and there is no redress. In Harlem, a resolute effort has been made to stamp out this evil. The bankers have been almost wholly driven out of local shops where they sold chances, and the business is now conducted largely through runners doing outside soliciting. It openly exists in Newark in many stores. That it can so openly exist without the knowledge of the police of that section seems impossible. It is a most demoralizing influence in the life of these simple negroes from the South, whether children or adults.

What are underlying causes of this poverty, and disease, and crime? An opinion not uncommonly expressed maintains that it is due to the inherent depravity and lack of intelligence of the negro race. That opinion is plainly incorrect when judged from the standpoint of scientific research. Sociologists affirm that differences between racial groups in morality and intellectual keenness are not due primarily to racial heredity but rather to environment and education.

The environment which surrounded these southern negroes in their home in the South, the conditions under which they live, the inferior education they had, their meager culture and the lack of uplift in their surroundings have all had a depressing and a degrading effect. They labor too, under the handicap that has come from the pervasive and far reaching influences of race prejudice. They suffer from the disastrous effects of unemployment, the outcome in some measure of this race prejudice. The

manifest faults they have are in a marked degree the outcome of the sad heritage of slavery, for three-quarters of a century ago the great body of negroes in our country were still slaves.

**Welfare Factors Too Few.**

Ameliorating agencies are at work to remedy this dangerous situation in our city, but unfortunately they are in general too few and too limited in the scope of their endeavors. These agencies may be grouped as fraternal lodges, social welfare organizations, churches and schools.

Negroes are social by nature; almost instinctively they flock together into societies of various types. This craving for companionship manifests itself at its worst in low-down dance halls and drinking parties It is turned in a beneficial direction when it issues in fraternal lodges which, in spite of what may seem to be solemn platitudes and an overstress of ceremonies and high-sounding titles, exercise a restraining, an enlightening, and an uplifting influence on their members. Many are the fraternal organizations that flourish in the negro population of our city. They range in character and influence all the way from those whose chief reason for existence might appear to be a magniloquent title to dignified Masonic lodges. However childish or absurd some of these societies may seem to be, they are yet to the ignorant negroes, their members, places of joy and recreation.

Another way of relief and help in the untoward conditions with which the negroes in our city, especially the newcomers from the South and their children, are faced is afforded by the several organizations, philanthropic in their support and purpose, which do work among them. Besides the general agencies, many in number, which in some degree touch the field, there are four special instrumentalities at work, the New Jersey Urban League located in Warren street, the Friendly Neighborhood House located on West Kinney street, the colored branch of the Young Women's Association located in Wilsey street, and the Waverly district of the Social Service Bureau, which has in connection with it a trained negro woman social worker.

**Opportunity for Churches.**

Another influence for good of marked importance should be the churches. There is an ample sufficiency of strong, well established churches for that portion of our negro population which has been long resident in our city. But the situation among those negroes who in the last twelve years have come here from the South is markedly different. As a rule, they do not join the old strong churches. They have not the money nor the social cohesion and knowledge to establish readily strong churches. They either remain unchurched or they drift into small congregations, which too often have as ministers ignorant and fanatical men—blind leaders of the blind.

Cases even are not unknown where the ministers are unprincipled frauds trading on the credulity and passions of the members of their congregations to gain an easy livelihood for themselves. What is plainly required is the establishment of mission chapels in charge of sagacious and trained pastors by the strong religious denominations of our city with the thought that ultimately these chapels will develop into independent, strong churches.

The greatest influence for good is the public schools. You cannot readily teach an old dog new tricks. It is manifestly out of the question to change fundamentally the life of the older negroes from the South, to transform their habits and ways of thinking. The young men and women who have not had the opportunity to pass through our Newark educational system are often so imperfectly trained and with such little knowledge that labor for their uplift is slow and difficult. The hope of the situation is the youth who have passed and are passing through our local schools. A visit to one of our great schools, such as the Robert Treat School, where a considerable portion of the pupils are of negro blood, is an inspiring experience. The negro children, many of whom were not born in Newark, often because of backward education in the South two to three years older than the majority of children in their classes, learn habits of obedience, are trained in body and mind, acquire habits of order and cleanliness, and are taught high ideals.

**Tendency Curbs Education.**

There is unfortunately a pronounced tendency on the part of ignorant negro parents to take children out of school as early as possible. It is a tendency to be combated, for increased education should be the main reliance for the future welfare of the negro in this city. Under the supervision of our Board of Education, in the Montgomery Street and Belmont Avenue Schools, two evenings a week are devoted to social center work for negroes. In one school it is primarily for boys and girls, in the other where dancing is allowed, young negro men and women also find recreation.

To stimulate the progress upward of that portion of the negro population of our city which is ignorant and backward, certain steps should be taken in the near future. They may be thus described: The establishment of a negro Y. M. C. A., mission chapels under wise and competent leadership, instruction in home management and a day nursery for the many working mothers, a Social Settlement house with clubs and societies as a center of light and leading.

A committee composed of leading negro men in our city, with a few white men also serving on it, have decided, after careful consideration, to go on with the project of a negro Y. M. C. A. In this undertaking they will have the sympathetic assistance and counsel of the Young Men's Christian Association of our city.

Mission chapels which may develop later into strong churches, as a vital help to the spiritual life of the negroes from the South, is still a dream, but a dream which it is hoped religious denominations in our city will bring to realization in the not distant future. Training in household management, in thrift and cleanliness and hygienic methods is now being attempted on a most limited scale.

A large day nursery, centrally located, is a great need. The only day nurseries in the negro districts are private, run for profit where, in spite of the fact that the charges run from thirty-five cents to fifty cents a day, but poor care is given to the babies and milk is not included. In day nurseries of the character of the Eighth Avenue and the East Side milk is furnished and the charge is ten cents a day.

**Social Settlement Urgent Need.**

The struggling Friendly Neighborhood House performs in a most humble way the function of a social settlement. What is urgently required is the development of this humble beginning into a social settlement amply equipped, acting as a source of inspiration and culture and uplift in that negro district above High street, where conditions are now so depressing. Those who have been interested in the Friendly Neighborhood House and in the welfare of the negro fully realize the necessity of such a strong social settlement house, and are earnestly considering plans for its establishment.

In the Harlem District of New York there are, it is estimated, fully 175,000 negroes living in a compact group. In Newark in the Hill district there are probably one-eighth of that number, but there are very far from one-eighth of the influences and agencies for social and moral uplift that are to be found in Harlem. In Harlem there are churches excellent in structure as a rule with competent management and strong preachers. In a number of the churches there is a marked institutional life, day nurseries and clubs and societies. Ownership of property is in a marked degree in the hands of negroes; excellent stores often run by negroes abound, and, on the whole, the community life is wholesome.

Harlem is in reality a city within a city, the foremost negro city in the world. It is far removed from being a slum, as our negro Hill district essentially is. It occupies a beautiful and healthful section of the city. It has its own moving picture houses and theaters, its shops and churches, its social and civic centers. Its life is vigorous, there is uplift and local pride. It is the center of negro culture and race leadership.

Civic pride in our city should awaken to wipe out what is a burning disgrace, to transform our negro slums with their poverty and ill health, ignorance, immorality and crime into places where the negroes who have come to our city and their children may have comfortable homes, secure uplift and gain encouragement to live more righteous lives.

NEWS
NEWARK, N. J.

OCT 5 1928

# Urges Bettering Negroes' Condition To Save Them from Criminality

Unless organized effort is made to assimilate them as part of the community and provide for their economic and social welfare, the 45,000 negroes in Newark threaten to be a serious menace, Edward L. Parker, secretary of the Social Service Bureau, told the directors of that organization at a luncheon meeting at the Downtown Club today.

"Police records," said Mr. Parker, "show that 4,498 arrests of negroes were made in 1927. Of these, 3,305 were men, 568 women, 174 boys under sixteen years, 368 boys between sixteen and twenty-one years, twenty-seven girls under sixteen and fifty-six girls between sixteen and twenty-one."

More than a third of the prisoners at the Caldwell Penitentiary are negroes, Mr. Parker said.

"There are perhaps 10,000 or more negroes in Newark," said Mr. Parker, "who have been established here for years and are successful in business and professional life. They are good citizens, and the criminality among these is no larger than among the same number of whites.

"It is the great number of Southern negroes who came to Newark in the boom years following the war, attracted by large wages, that is our great problem. When labor was scarce these found no difficulty in obtaining employment, but with the slump in business last year the problem of the unskilled negro laborer has become serious."

Mr. Parker declared that primary education, vocational training for the men, listing of employment opportunities, training of families in sanitation, hygiene and household economy, creation of social centers and diversions and help to solve their individual problems are the methods that must be employed in bettering the situation.

"The Social Service Bureau is doing what it can, but with its limited funds is able to employ only two negro social workers," he said. "Many more are needed. Other organizations are helping, but the problem is large and must be attacked in a larger and more comprehensive way to obtain best results.

"If this is not done, the cost is bound to be reflected in an increasing tax rate to meet the expense of caring for negro criminals and dependents, and with the police record showing that negro arrests last year averaged ten per cent of the entire colored population, the situation is not one that can be safely ignored by the community."

Social Conditions, Improvement of—1928

New York.

NEW YORK EVE. POST
JUL 6 1928

# CATHEDRAL P'KWAY FLAT FOR NEGROES

### Zola Court Elevator Apartments Near Manhattan Avenue Will House Colored Tenants

### DYCKMAN BLOCK SALE

Negroes are to occupy apartments on Cathedral Parkway, it became known today through the sale of the six-story elevator house, known as Zola Court, between Manhattan and Columbus Avenues.

The structure, which is known as 352 Cathedral Parkway, occupies a plot 75x72.11, and has been purchased by George W. Lyttle, a negro, who will convert it for the occupancy of colored tenants. The property was sold by the Chambers-Broadway Corporation, the new owner taking it subject to mortgages of $131,500.

This will mark the first invasion of Cathedral Parkway by negroes. Several side streets to the north, adjacent to Eighth Avenue, are tenanted by colored people and on Ninety-ninth and One-hundreth Streets just off Central Park West there has been a settlement of negroes for several years.

The two six-story elevator apartment houses occupying the block front on Riverside Drive between Henshaw Street and Payson Avenue, have been sold by the Drive Properties Corporation, Noah Wachtel, president, to the Chasen-Kaplan Advertising Company. The structures stand on a plot 200x179x irregular and were conveyed subject to a mortgage of $780,500. Sol S. Hauben, attorney, represented the sellers.

The Realgood Construction Company, Hyman Lebow, president, sold to the E. S. Brandt Building Corporation, 560 West 170th Street, a two-story frame dwelling on plot 50x95.

# TWO NEW CENTERS FOR NEW YORK

### Rockefeller's $72,000 Gift To Be Put To Work At Once On New Projects

### CHILDREN TO BENEFIT

### Survey Showed Them Neglected While Mothers Worked

**NEW YORK. — As the result of a grant of $72,000 from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., first steps will be taken immediately toward a program to correct the conditions contributing to the high degree of juvenile delinquency and ill-health in Harlem and the Columbus Hill District, it is announced by William Hodson, Executive Director of the Welfare Council.**

Mr. Rockefeller's gift will be used in two projects: first, the establishment of a children's recreation center and non-commercial cafeteria in Utopia Children's House to provide hot lunches for the children of this community, where a large proportion of the mothers are employed away from home throughout the day, and second, the establishment of a community center for the Columbus Hill District in the Henrietta School Building of the Children's Aid Society at 224 West 63rd street. The center in each case will be under the direction of a Negro.

The plans for these projects and the grant from Mr. Rockefeller are the direct outgrowth of the study of "Delinquent and Neglected Negro Children in New York City" conducted last fall by a joint committee representing thirty some social agencies in cooperation with the Urban League and the Women's City Club. This study revealed that the number of mothers forced to abandon home duties for outside work is four to five times as great among Negroes as among the white population; that the proportion of delinquent and neglected children is four to six times as great among Negroes as among the white population; and that the family life of the Negro was being broken up by overcrowding, rent exploitation and the lack of non-commercial recreational facilities.

# Housing Conditions Assailed

### Sec. Tobias Makes Plea for Better Living Conditions

New York, July 20 -Assailing the increasingly crowded living conditions of the Negro populations of New York, Boston and other cities of the North as dangerous menace to the health and morals of the country as a whole, the Rev. Channing H Tobias, of New York City, senior secretary of the colored work department of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A., made a plea for reasonable housing districts for Negroes in a recent meeting at East Northfield, Mass.

His speeches in the afternoon and evening were the outstanding features on the program devoted to study of the problems of Negroes by delegates to the Northfield Foreign Missionary Conference.

"Colored people must live somewhere. They believe that they should have the opportunity to show that they can be good neighbors. Unless openings are made such as those made by Mr. Rockefeller for the accommodation of 500 families, the people will be so jammed together that they will be a menace not only to themselves, but to the health and morals of the country as a whole," Mr. Tobias said.

"The Negro does not seek a home among whites homes, but he is looking for a good home, and it is true that usually in the districts where the whites live that the better homes are to be found. For many at present it is impossible to find decent homes because of the crowded sectors.

"There is a racial deadline in industry and colored people are supposed to do nothing but the most menial tasks and domestic work. Trade unions hold them out wherever they can, and many establishments, even in Harlem, where they provide 75 per cent of the trade, the business houses give them practically no recognition so far as employment is concerned.

"What we plead for is a chance," the speaker concluded. "We don't want to be given positions because we are colored, but we do hope to get the chance to make good, and it is up to the Christian people to give the colored race that chance because many are in a position of control of these business establishments."

NEW YORK HERALD

JUN 18 1928

8 West 131st Street, City.
BENJAMIN H. DOANE.
New York, June 4, 1928.

### The New York Colored Mission

To the New York Herald Tribune:

When Colonel Robert Gould Shaw led his regiment of black soldiers in the Civil War the wave of abolition enthusiasm was at its height. Now, with the much-spoken-of progress of the Negro since slavery, our white citizens are likely to know but little of the needs and distresses of the descendants of the blacks whose fate caused so tragic a division in our American life in the '60s.

A quiet work for the needy Negro residents of this great city of ours was started in a room over a saloon in West Thirtieth Street by some sweet "concerned" Quaker women in 1865. Incorporated in 1871 as the New York Colored Mission, it now finds itself in three houses in West 131st Street and two in 130th Street, in the great Harlem community of Negroes, where, despite progress by some, there is still great need and suffering by many.

The management of this mission has steadily maintained its old spirit of simplicity and honesty, and to-day Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Miss Sarah Steward, Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Dr. and Mrs. Frank C. Matthews and David and Clara Mannes have associated themselves with the descendants of founders in the benovolent activities of this organization. The mission attempts to be a friendly station of help in the many cases of the always-present class of those who struggle hopefully, or hopelessly, to be self-supporting.

A day nursery enables self-respecting, competent mothers to go to their work, confident of intelligent care of their little ones while they clean or cook cheerfully for some one else. Boys' and girls' clubs and sewing classes with quaint names help to form sound men and women for the work of citizens, and employment office and simple furnished rooms help to serviceable living. Through it all the moral, characterful teaching of the early Quaker Sunday school is continued.

I write this letter to give information to any of your readers who have the impulse to aid in a direct, effective manner, through devoted hands, the needs of hundreds of a much-neglected class in our great, generous city.

Clothing and supplies should be sent to the New York Colored Mission, 8 West 131st Street, and checks to the treasurer, Mr. Paul D. Donchian, 878 Broadway. The printed annual report can be had by writing to the mission,

NEWS
DETROIT, MICH.

JUN 17 1928

# Seeking Way to Solve Negro Housing Problem

## Secretary of City Plan Commission Suggests Co-operative Apartments for Detroit's Lower East Side.

By WALTER H. BLUCHER.

*Secretary of City Plan Commission.*

NEW YORK does many things in a big, modern way—and one of the things it is doing in a manner such as will command the attention of students of municipal problems the world over is the manner in which it is solving its very acute problem of housing for its Negro population.

By means of the "co-operative" apartment house, it has brought within reach of the colored men and his family, on a moderate rental basis, ownership of modern apartments, the equal in every way of those occupied by his white neighbor.

And, quite naturally, the question arises: "Why cannot we do likewise, here in Detroit?" The answer is that "We can"—if we will give the problem the study it deserves and set about its solution. And, along with that solution, we can solve another Detroit problem of the first magnitude.

*Seeking a Solution of Housing Problem*

WALTER H. BLUCHER.

**ITS USES CHANGE.**

A few weeks ago, in the columns of the News, I called attention to the fact that property values have gone down on the so-called "lower east side of Detroit."

At that time I asked the question "Why should the basic value of this property have gone down, situated, as it is, close to the center of the city?"

The newspapers recently carried the news that the Board of Assessors have generally decreased assessments in the district described because the change in the use of land has lowered its value.

This condition warrants a careful study and much consideration. It is not a healthy condition for any growing city to have blighted districts and by blighted districts I mean those which are no longer fully useful and where there have been losses becauses of decreases in land values.

Every decrease in assessments means that an additional amount must be assessed upon other property if we are to provide for necessary improvements in the city, or that other property must be taxed to make up for the deficiency in deteriorating property.

The condition on the east side of the city affects not only the owners of that particular property but the owner of every parcel of property in the city of Detroit.

**FIND A BETTER WAY.**

If the land in question is not being put to its best use let us change the use after determining the best use, or, at least let us find a better use if the best cannot at present be determined.

The suggestion has been made that the land be used for the construction of better housing facilities for the people now living in that district and particularly for the colored population of Detroit.

In discussing this matter with various bodies, I have often been assailed with the statement that the colored people will not take care of the property and that therefore nobody wants to invest money in such a project. I quote from the last issue of "Housing:"

"It has been a matter of common knowledge with social workers and persons interested in the colored race for many years that the Negro —who as a rule is one of the best tenants, taking care of the property and paying his rent promptly—has always had to pay exorbitant rents and put up with a kind of accommodations that his white neighbors have refused to live in."

In New York, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has just erected several model tenements in the block bounded by Seventh avenue, Eighth avenue, 149th street and 150th street. These are co-operative and may be purchased according to two plans. I quote again from Housing: "What is known as Plan 'A' contemplated a cash down payment for the apartment occupied by the tenant and the paying off of the total cost of the apartment in gradual payments, which will become reduced as each year goes by until the entire purchase price has been received.

**PAYMENT IS CUT.**

"By this means the tenant's monthly rental is materially reduced. For example, a purchaser may make a cash-down payment of $100 for each room in the apartment. For a 4-room apartment the cash payment woudd, therefore, be $400. Thereafter the monthly charge, the equivalent of rental, will be $14 for each room or $56 a month. For this charge the tenant will be credited with payments on the balance of the purchase price and the cost of all upkeep, such as taxes, water, building insurance, management and care of the gardens.

"The other plan, known as Plan 'B' is designed for those who do not feel able to make a cash-down payment. They are practically on a rental basis; but a portion of that rent will go as payment on the ultimate purchase price of the apartment, if the tenant desires to obtain it.

"Under this scheme the rental to be charged will be $17 a room monthly, in place of the $14 a room under the other plan. Thus a 4-room apartment would cost $68 a month. Of this sum $2 a room a month or $8 for the apartment, will be set aside toward the purchase price, if the apartment is purchased.

"At the end of 3 years that difference would amount to $288. Under both plans tenants are guaranteed against an increase in rent, as they are purchasing their apartment and creating an equity in their homes."

With land values in Detroit, in the district about which we are talking, much lower than those in New York, the same kind of apartments should be erected at a smaller cost per apartment than the model apartments of Harlem. They are certainly model apartments.

**DISTRICT IMPROVED.**

The photographs taken last week show how the district at 150th Street and 7th Avenue has been improved by these buildings, housing a good class of tenants. The same can be done in Detroit.

Perhaps there has been a lack of understanding, a lack of frankness in our dealings with the colored problem, about which we hear so much. We have not taken the colored man into our confidence. We have felt that we knew more about their problems than they do and as a result our attitude has always been: "We think this is good for you and therefore you must like it." Or "Even if you don't like it you must put up with it."

It seems to me that the only way to solve the colored housing problem is to enlist the aid of the better educated Negroes in Detroit. They are familiar with the likes and dislikes of their race, with their earnings, and with their living demands.

It seems to me that a group of citizens made up equally of white and of colored persons could do much to solve the housing problem. It can be done only if we admit that the colored citizen is entitled to livable housing facilities at a reasonable rental.

There can be no attitude on our part that we are doing them a favor; there can be no attitude that they ought to like our plans because we think they are good.

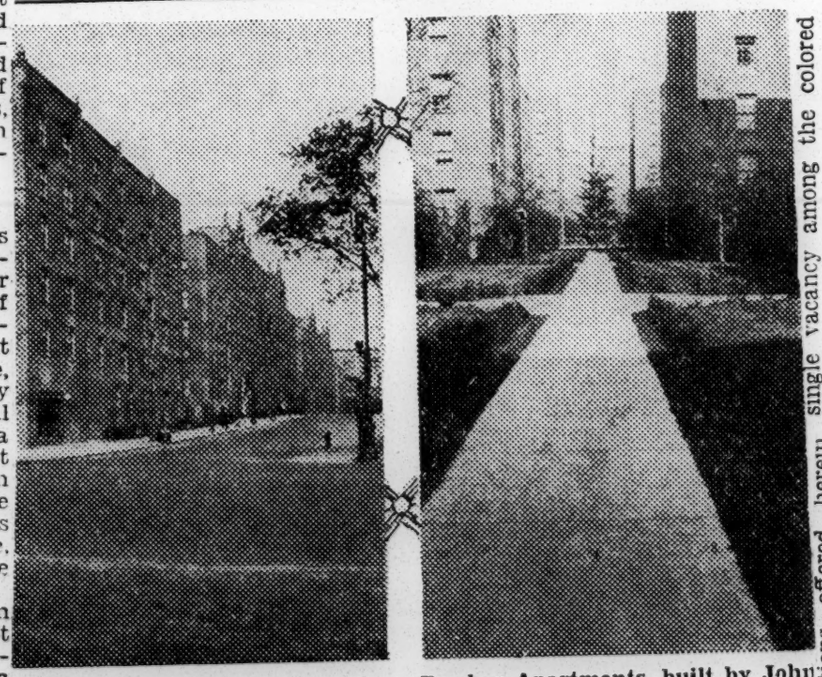
We must first try to determine FROM THEM what they need and then we can make an attempt to provide or help provide for their needs.

I am no prophet and may be entirely wrong in my assumptions but I believe that we can develop our east side, stabilize land values, provide good homes for the colored citizen, and generally improve the situation between the races through a little co-operation.

**ACTION IS NEEDED.**

The question may be asked "What has all this to do with the value of land?" The answer is that we are seeking a better use for land on the east side of Woodward, not far from the center of the city.

*HOW NEW YORK SOLVES THE PROBLEM*



TWO views of the Paul Lawrence Dunbar Apartments, built by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in New York, for the use of colored population. The apartments are "co-operative" and tenants are offered two plans by which they may purchase apartments therein on a moderate rental basis. The house covers the whole block bounded by Seventh avenue, One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, Eighth avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth street. At the left is a view of the exterior at the right a view of the interior court.

The suggestions offered herein may be one way of better using that land. They will arouse controversy, but controversy results in action and that is what is needed. The people must at least begin to think about this problem.

I cannot end this article without repeating a statement made to me during the week by one of Detroit's leading and most respected citizens. He said: "I am the owner of a number of apartments in the city of Detroit. At one time the vacancies averaged 33 per cent. At that same period, however, I did not have one single vacancy among the colored population.

"I have never lost one penny in rent from any of my colored tenants, and because of the care which they take of the property I have had to expend less money for repairs than on any of my other buildings. The colored man deserve much better than he is getting today."

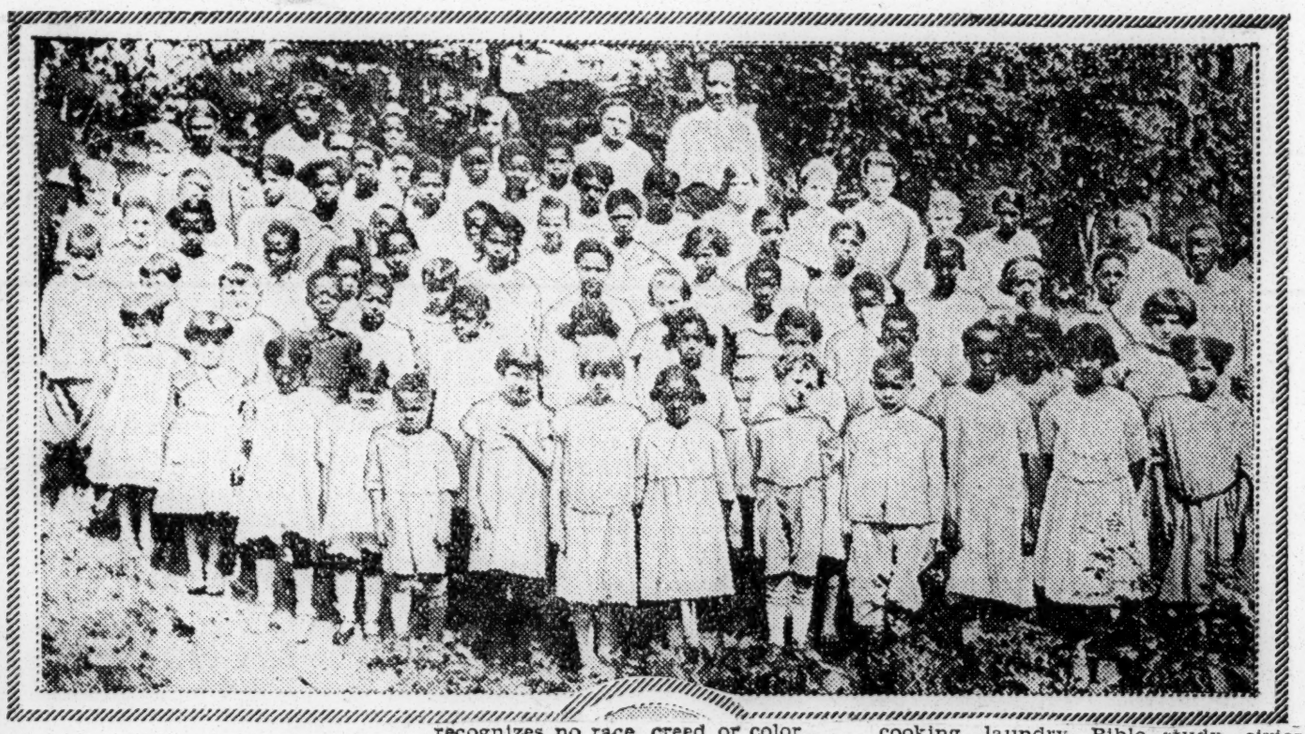
Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1928.

New York.

NEW YORK WORLD

MAR 4 1928

# Color Lines Vanish in Poughkeepsie As Negro Centre Attracts Four Races



Group of Children at Centre. At left, Mrs. A. E. Smith.

## Civic Experiment Wins Admiration of Whole City

## ESTABLISHED IN 1921

## Adults and Children Alike Share in Its Benefits

By Lester A. Walton

SEVEN years ago Albert E. Smith and wife, Georgine Kelly Smith, organized the Christian Community Centre in Poughkeepsie as a colored branch of the Y. W. C. A. The movement grew to such proportions that the Negro couple found it advisable to welcome into their midst young and old of other races.

To-day there are enrolled as members of the centre black, white, red and yellow people. The management recognizes no race, creed or color.

The home of the Christian Community Centre is at No. 69 Catherine Street, a former residence on the banks of the Fallkill River. More than 500 boys and girls receive educational and recreational advantages.

"We started out seven years ago," says Mrs. Smith. "The Young Women's Christian Association had decided to form a community centre for the colored people of Poughkeepsie. Dr. and Mrs. William Bancroft Hill gave the building.

"At first we took in only colored children and their parents, but soon white children and adults began to come to the door and ask to share in the opportunities offered for self-improvement. Mr. Smith and I decided that God knows no color line; so now all are welcome.

"They come from as far down town in Poughkeepsie as the river and as far uptown as Arlington. They are Negroes, Germans, Indians and nearly every nationality under the sun."

### Girls Specialize In Household Arts

Mr. and Mrs. Smith give much attention to the character building and education in duties of citizenship. Girls are taught plain and fancy needlework, basketry, first aid, nursing, cooking, laundry, Bible study, civics, vocal and instrumental music, household arts, soap carving, dressmaking, lamp shade making and painting.

Toys and articles of furniture are on exhibition at the centre as indicative of what the boys can do in woodworking.

Every girl must make her clothes and learn to cook. Each child cultivates a vegetable and flower garden. The children range in years from three to sixteen. Troop 15, Boy Scouts, made up of boys from the centre, won the large silver loving cup at the County Fair in Rhinebeck two years ago.

For the benefit of adults the Christian Community Centre maintains a free employment bureau, provides meeting rooms, conducts Bible classes, lectures, musical recitals, choral singing and other entertainment features.

The Smiths know each child by its first and last name, home address and what school or church attended, if any. The centre is a beehive of industry from 1 o'clock, the hour the small children begin to put in their appearance, until 6 in the evening.

Miss Josephine Gaskin Seaman recently gave the centre a large plot running several hundred feet easterly along the Fallkill River on which will be erected a modern building. The rest of the land will be used for recreation.

Some children whose lives have been influenced by the centre are Monroe Bowman, nineteen, who is studying art here and whose work was so far above the average a scholarship was obtained for him with Reese, widely-known painter; Miss Jane Bollin, a student at Wellesley College; Miss Grace Peterson, who is at Cornell;

Miss Alva Chapman, a graduate of the Miner Normal School, Washington; Mrs. Naomi McIntyre Turner, a graduate of the Miner Normal School who is now a social service worker in Cleveland, and Andrew Abbot, who is studying chiropractic here.

Nineteen girls and nine boys who got a practical education at the Christian Community Centre are now in the Poughkeepsie High School.

The faculty and students of Vassar College are among the Smiths' strongest supporters. Vassar students give musical recitals and President MacCracken has been the principal speaker at meetings held at the centre.

In telling of the needs of children Mrs. Smith said:

"We have a piece of careful education going on in Poughkeepsie which cannot be surpassed in any city in the country. I taught school for thirty-one years and have visited the schools of most of the cities. I feel I can speak with first hand knowledge when I praise the work of the Poughkeepsie system.

"But we need something for children when school is not in session—a swimming hole or camp for them in the summer where they may get the proper sort of recreation. And we need something in the way of spiritual education. We need a little more of Christ in the teaching of youth, a little reverence for sacred things. There is a widespread lawlessness, waywardness and lack of discipline among children nowadays. We must get back to the principles of our parents."

### Liberia Emerges From War Troubles

The Republic of Liberia has a new monthly magazine known as the Educational Outlook. It is edited by James L. Sibley of Alabama, who has assumed his duties as Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Education, which has the support of missionary societies and educational funds of the United States and Europe.

Commenting on President King's inauguration in January, the Educational Outlook says:

"The President enters upon his third term as Chief Executive of the republic. No other President has been so honored before. During the eight years of his Administration he has seen his country emerge from the post-war troubles which affected the world and of which Liberia has had her share. During this time the country has recovered from her economic depression and entered upon an era of wholesome development.

"When others would have hesitated, the President and his Administration invited reputable foreign capital to enter the country on terms which promise financial returns to the groups interested, additional revenues to the Government and satisfactory employment to labor. At the same time he has thrown every safeguard around the independence and integrity of the country.

"He has consolidated the external and internal indebtedness of the country and taken steps for the retirement of both with a new loan, which provides for additional funds to be used in internal improvements.

"The last eight years have also witnessed the extension of authority over the native chiefs; and the policy of conciliation begun by his predecessors has been ably carried out by himself. Both at home and abroad the position of the Government was never stronger than it is to-day.

# Lincoln Mansion, First Project of Bonmar Construction Corp., Under Way

## Convent Avenue Site Soon to See Erection of Six-Story Elevator Apartment — Life Insurance Feature to Protect Heirs of Tenant-Owner

By L. BAYNARD WHITNEY

A gigantic plan for ten six-story, 100 per cent co-operative, modern and exclusive apartments, to be built in the best residential sections of Harlem, nine of these to be named after great men of the Negro race, was announced Friday in an interview with Paul H. Travers, white, organizer of the Bonmar Construction Corporation, owners of Lincoln Mansion, Inc., 166 West 125th street.

Reliable applicants are being sought to purchase stock in Lincoln Mansion, which will be the first of the ten co-operative apartments and which is to be erected at 44-46 Convent avenue, between 129th and 130th streets, and next to the Female Academy of the Sacred Heart, in a white neighborhood. The site of the property is owned by the organizer's wife, Bertha Travers, who is president of the Bonmar Construction Company. Her husband is secretary. According to Mr. Travers, one thousand persons have applied for stock in Lincoln Mansion, but only eleven applications have been accepted for consideration. No contracts have been signed yet, he said.

When completed, Lincoln Mansion will contain fifty two and three-room apartments, plans for which have been submitted to the State Department, Mr. Travers said. Apartments may be selected from the blueprints and purchased at prices ranging from $2,000 to $4,300. Two roof suites of three rooms each are priced at $6,450 apiece.

The terms of purchase, Mr. Travers said, are $500 down and the balance payable in 100 months. The purchaser of a $3,000 apartment, for instance, would pay $500 down and $25 a month for eight years and four months. Mr. Travers announced that the building will be completed next October.

No deed or title will be given to an apartment owner but, rather, will the tenants own Lincoln Mansion collectively as a corporation upon full payment of the purchase price of their apartments, respectively, it was explained. A board of directors elected by the tenant-owners from among themselves will then take over the Mansion's affairs, but until that time arrives the organizer will remain the owner Mr. Travers stated.

Irrespective of the price paid for an apartment, the tenant-owner will be entitled to only one vote in the affairs of the corporation. (It appears, according to the prospectus, that the original plan was to have the prospective tenant-owners complete their payments on apartments and receive their stock by the time there shall have been issued the final certificate from the Tenement House Department.)

After 100 months, if the apartment is paid for, the tenant may sign a 99-year lease. In the meantime, he must pay his share of the maintenance and amortization, or paying off, of the mortgages of $165,000. The equity represented in stock (i.e., the total cash price of the fifty apartments) is $172,000, making the total cost of the purchase of land and building $337,000.

At the present time there is a $32,000 mortgage on the present property and the Bowery & East River National Bank, 1451 Broadway, is named as holder in escrow. In all probability the purchasers' money will also be deposited in this institution.

The monthly amortization will be approximately $275, it is said, and the monthly maintenance, including a superintendent (with basement apartment), will be $1,622.10, it is estimated, making a total of $1,897.10.

The price of the apartment governs the percentage that each of the fifty tenants will have to pay toward the monthly expenses, including amortization. The approximate amortization and maintenance of a three-room apartment will be $33.10. For the first 100 months $25 would have to be added, this being the amount due each month on the purchase price, or a total of $58.10. The organizer compares the monthly figure of $33.10 with the approximate commercial monthly rent value of $65 and points out an approximate monthly saving of $31.90.

In the contract for the purchase of stock it is stated that a tenant-owner may sell or transfer or sublet his apartment at any time subject to the approval by the board of directors as to the prospective tenant-owner or sub-lessee, said Mr. Travers.

### Death and Illness Provided For

Mr. Travers explained that, in case of sickness of the purchasing tenant, the payments on his purchase are suspended for that period. His payments on expenses must, however, be continued.

It was stated further that, in case of the death of the purchaser at any time after the first payment of $500 on an apartment, the balance due will be cancelled and a receipt in full for the balance will be given to the heirs or assigns of the deceased. The owners then will only have to pay the maintenance and amortization expenses each month.

Sickness and life insurance taken out upon the purchaser by the organizer will make these arrangements possible, said Mr. Travers.

### Modern and Exclusive

Acceptance of applicants for tenant-ownership in Lincoln Mansion "will be restricted to men and women whose standards and habits are those of refined life."

"The names of the first twenty-five applicants who meet our approval will be submitted to each other for the purpose of obtaining a harmonious group," said Mr. Travers. "Then these persons will thereafter pass upon all future applicants. Our aim is to make Lincoln Mansion a residence of homes."

The architects for Lincoln Mansion are Turner & Bowden, 15 East Fortieth street, who were associate architects on the Franklin Memorial Tower.

The facade of the new structure will be of rough-face brick, with limestone treatment at the first story, and belt courses and cornice of terra-cotta, with inserts of colored tile in the Lombard-Italian style. The court is to be developed with a center fountain and attractive shrubbery. One will enter through a spacious foyer, with tiled floor and beamed ceiling, and on through a vaulted passage to the court.

Twenty-four-hour elevator service, with two automatic push-button elevators, will be a special feature, it is planned. In the basement a clubroom, laundry and auditorium will be provided and the superintendent will have his quarters there, also.

A handball court and a garden will be located on the roof, Mr Travers said, and the roof suites will have their own private terrace.

Electric fixtures and steam radiators with control valves will be provided, and brass pipes in main risers and branches for hot and cold water are also specified in the plans. Windows will have weather-tight sash.

Living room and bedroom will be finished in hard plaster, smooth or sand float finish. Floors will generally be of oak, while the kitchen floors will be covered with linoleum. There will be ample closet space and one closet in each room will be cedar-lined, the plans show. There will be a full-length mirror in each apartment, it is said.

Some apartments will have a large dressing closet equipped with disappearing beds without additional cost. Bathrooms will be thoroughly up to date and equipped with a needle shower in addition to the tubs. The bathrooms will be suitably tiled, also. The kitchens will be equipped with gas range, sink and refrigerator and will have ample cupboard space.

## *Proposed Lincoln Mansion*

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1928

New York.

# URBAN LEAGUE HEAD RETURNS TO AMERICA

## Eugene Kinckle Jones Says He Has a Larger Conception of Social Work After Visit in Europe.

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 3.—"I return to America with a larger conception of social work," said Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, as he settled down to his desk at 17 Madison avenue after eight weeks abroad. Mr. Jones sailed with Mrs. Blanche K. Jones, his wife, and Mrs. Rosa K. Jones, his mother, who is music teacher emeritus at Hartshorn College, Richmond, on the S. S. Rochambeau, June 16. He landed at Havre, France, on June 25. While away he visited eight foreign countries including England, Belgium, Holland, France, Monaco, Italy, Switzerland and Germany. Cities visited were London, Cambridge, Oxford, Dover and Southampton, England; Brussells, Waterloo and Antwerp, Belgium; Amsterdam, Holland; Trouville, Deauville, Paris, Versailles, Verdun, Monte Carlo, the Argonne Forest, France; Genoa, Rome, Naples, Florence, Venice, Italy; Lucerne, Rhone Glacier, Switzerland; Heidelberg, Mayence, Weisbaden, Cologne, Germany. On his continental visits Mr. Jones and his party were accompanied by Mr. Jesse O. Thomas, southern field secretary of the National Urban League, with offices at Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Jones went abroad as delegate to the International Council of Social Work, held at the Salle Pleyel, rue du Saubourg-Saint-Honore, from July 8 to July 13. The Salle Pleyel is a famous auditorium where Roland Hayes, the Fisk Jubilee Singers and others have sung. Before attending this conference, however, Mr. Jones attended the International Conference on Human Relations in Industry, held at Cambridge, England, at Girton College, the only woman's college in the Cambridge group of colleges making up Cambridge University, at which representatives from 18 countries were present. This conference was in session from June 29 to July 2. Mr. Jones presided at one of the sessions. At these sessions the Negro was not discussed as a separate unit, but was included in the broad program for the betterment of workers in industry, which considered giving more voice to workers in adjusting the economic affairs of the workers; unemployment should be decreased by regulating industrial orders for goods; public improvement works should be regulated so as to give employment in industrial crises; adjustment of seasonal occupations; government control of coal mining so as to avoid overproduction and the resulting unempolyment, etc.

At the Paris conference representatives from every civilized country were present and presented papers dealing with the type of social problems most urgent in their respective countries. Some of the papers were as follows: Existing Schemes of Training for Social Work, by Miss Elizabeth Macadam, (London); The Contribution of the Various Subjects to Social Work and the Position which is Allotted to each Science in the Curriculum of the Schools for Social Work, by Dr. Gertrude Baumer (Berlin); How to Maintain the Inspiration of Social Workers, by Mr. Porter Lee (New York); Teaching Professional Ethics to Future Social Workers, by Mlle, Chaptal (Paris); Relation of Social Case Work to a New Programme of Legislation, by Dr. Aichhorn (Vienna); Social Work in Industry, by Mr. G. A. Johnston (Geneva); The Relation Between Public Social Services and Voluntary Social Work in the Industrial Field, by Prof. Ernest Mahaim (Brussels).

The Exhibition of Housing and Social Progress, held at the Parc des Expositions, Porto de Versailles, was attended by the President of the French republic on July 7, and Mr. Jones and Mr. Thomas, who had been chosen as members of the committee to escort the President through the exhibition, had the honor of walking immediately behind the President and being the first of the committee to bid him goodby as he left. Also, Mr. Jones and Mr. Thomas had an opportunity to meet the European social workers at a tea at the American Women's University Club, arranged by Prof. Sophonista P. Breckinridge, dean of the graduate school of social service administration at the University of Chicago.

Other interesting sidelights on Mr. Jones' trip were two hours spent at Monte Carlo, a day at Weisbaden; the French Lick Springs of Germany; tea at the villa of Roland Hayes at St. Germain, near Paris; watching Phil Edwards win the 400-yard tryout and then lose the final at the Olympic games, Amsterdam (spent two days at the Olympic games); and visiting the Rhone glacier in Switzerland, 7[illegible] miles from Lucerne.

The Urban League, of which Mr. Jones is the executive director, spent $400,000 last year in its work. It employs over 300 people, and included in this number are 40 executives, all of whom are college graduates except one. The league has 42 branches in as many cities and is devoted chiefly to racial cooperation, enlarging avenues of employment and getting better housing for Negroes. Schools represented in the league's list of executive directors are Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Columbia, University of Chicago, University of Michigan, University of Minnesota, New York School of Social Work, Bowdoin College, University of Pennsylvania, University of Pittsburgh, Talladega, Howard, Virginia Union, Lincoln and Fisk. Ten women are numbered among the executives. The league is affiliated with community chests in 29 cities. During Mr. Jones' first year with the league its budget was $2,500. The league experienced its greatest expansion between 1918 and 1922. It continues to grow in usefulness, however.

Mr. Jones returned to America aboard the steamship Ile de France on August 14.

EUGENE KINCKLE JONES

NEW YORK TIMES

JUN 26 1928

# ROCKEFELLER AIDS NEGRO CHILDREN

## $72,000 Gift to Be Devoted to Relieving Conditions That Foster Delinquency.

## FOR FOOD AND RECREATION

### Will Be Expended on Projects in Harlem and the Columbus Hill Section.

Announcement was made yesterday by William Hodson, Executive Director of the Welfare Council of New York City, of a grant of $72,000 from John D. Rockefeller Jr. to be applied to a four-year budget for bettering conditions which contribute to juvenile delinquency and ill-health in Harlem and the Columbus Hill district. It is expected that at the expiration of the four-year period covered by Mr. Rockefeller's gift the two centres planned will be so firmly established that they will be financed by the communities and organizations interested.

The gift from Mr. Rockefeller, who already has shown his interest in the New York negro by his erection of model apartments in upper Harlem, will be used in two projects the establishment of a children's recreation centre and non-commercial cafeteria in the Utopia Children's House, Harlem, to provide hot lunches for the children of that community; and the establishment of a community centre for the Columbus Hill district in the Henrietta School Building of the Children's Aid Society at 224 West Sixty-third Street. The projects will be administered by the Children's Aid Society with the assistance of an advisory committee from the communities served. The centre, in each case, will be under the direction of a negro.

The plans for these centres and the grant from Mr. Rockefeller are the outgrowth of the study of delinquent and neglected negro children in New York City conducted last Fall by a joint committee representing more than thirty social agencies in cooperation with the Urban League and the Women's City Club. The study revealed that the number of mothers forced to abandon home duties for outside work is four to five times as great among negroes as among the white population. And about the same ratio with respect to delinquent and neglected children.

The Welfare Council, which since its organization in November, 1925, has provided machinery for functional coordination and community planning in the social welfare work of the city under the guidance of a group of prominent citizens, appointed a committee of representatives from the many organizations seeking relief for Harlem and the Columbus Hill district for a further study of the problem. This committee decided that recreation facilities and hot lunches were the most urgent needs.

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## Civic Experiment Wins Admiration Of Whole City

## ESTABLISHED IN 1921

By LESTER A. WALTON

Seven years ago Albert E. Smith and wife, Georgine Kelly Smith, organized the Christian Community Center in Poughkeepsie as a colored branch of the Y. W. C. A. The movement grew to such proportions that the Negro couple found it advisable to welcome into their midst young and old of other races.

Today there are enrolled as members of the center black, white, red and yellow people. The management recognizes no race, creed or color.

The home of the Christian Community Center is at No. 69 Catherine street, a former residence on the banks of the Fallkill River. More than 500 boys and girls receive educational and recreational advantages.

"We started out seven years ago," says Mrs. Smith. "The Young Women's Christian Association had decided to form a community center for the colored people of Poughkeepsie. Dr. and Mrs. William Bancroft Hill gave the building.

"At first we took in only colored children and their parents, but soon white children and adults began to come to the door and ask to share in the opportunities offered for self-improvement. Mr. Smith and I decided that God knows no color line; so now all are welcome.

"They come from as far down town in Poughkeepsie as the river and as far uptown as Arlington. They are Negroes, Germans, Indians and nearly every nationality under the sun."

**Girls Specialize in Household Arts**

Mr. and Mrs. Smith give much attention to the character building and education in duties of citizenship. Girls are taught plain and fancy needlework, basketry, first aid, nursing, cooking, laundry, Bible study, civics, vocal and instrumental music, household arts, soap carving, dressmaking, lamp shade making and painting.

Toys and articles of furniture are on exhibition at the center as indicative of what the boys can do in wood-working.

Every girl must make her clothes and learn to cook. Each child cultivates a vegetable and flower garden. The children range in years from three to 16. Troop 15, Boy Scouts, made up of boys from the center won the large silver loving cup at the County Fair in Rhinebeck two years ago.

For the benefit of adults the Christian Community Center maintains a free employment bureau, provides meeting rooms, conducts Bible classes, lectures, musical recitals, choral singing and other entertainment features.

The Smiths know each child by its first and last name, home address and what school or church attended, if any. The center is a beehive of industry from 1 o'clock, the hour the small children begin to put in their appearance, until 6 in the evening.

Miss Josephine Gaskin Seaman recently gave the center a large plot running several hundred feet easterly along the Fallkill river on which will be erected a modern building. The rest of the land will be used for recreation.

Some children whose lives have been influenced by the center are Monroe Bowman, 19, who is studying art here and whose work was so far above the average a scholarship was obtained for him with Reese, widely-known painter; Miss Jane Bollin, a student at Wellesley College; Miss Grace Peterson, who is at Cornell; Miss Alva Chapman, a graduate of the Miner Normal school, Washington; Mrs. Naomi McIntyre Turner, a graduate of the Miner Normal school who is now a social service worker in Cleveland and Andrew Abbot, who is studying chiropractic here.

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The faculty and students of Vassar college are among the Smiths' strongest supporters. Vassar students give musical recitals and President MacCracken has been the principal speaker at meetings held at the center.

In telling of the needs of children Mrs. Smith said:

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That girls working for small salaries may have an opportunity to live amid clean, wholesome surroundings at a reasonable cost, the Association to Promote Proper Housing for Girls purchased in the spring of this year 260, 262, 264 and 271; 273-275 West 127th street. These remodeled buildings, to be called Club Caroline, are to house about 120 working girls.

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# ACCUSE RED CROSS OF DISCRIMINATION

## Race Leaders Form Own Relief Committee In Florida

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Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1928

New York.

messenger
St Albans NY

AUG 7 1928

## HOUSING AND MORALS.

The ideal way, of course, is for every family to have its separate house with a yard. But that cannot be done very well except in small cities. So in large industrial cities, congested districts and slums develop. The congestion, however, seems to be more bad management than necessity. Modern housing is making remarkable progress.

In the Harlem district of New York city, there has just been completed a $3,000,000 apartment house, co-operatively owned, which houses 2,000 colored people. Every family is paying for its own apartment, and every apartment is modern and comfortable—infinitely more pleasant and healthful than the ordinary "negro district." Those negroes, by the way, run the whole thing themselves, with every family having representation at the council meetings held in the auditorium provided for such purposes.

That shows what can be done. Andrew Thomas, the architect and housing expert who planned that apartment house, looking into the situation in another crowded city, tells its people:

"I can take one block in your congested district and house more families on it than are now living in 10 blocks. They will live in better quarters than they have ever lived in. They will have sunlight, playgrounds and gardens. They will have baths and other modern conveniences. They will own their own homes."

It sounds like a way to salvation for city-bred masses. "Give a man a clean, well-lighted, well-ventilated home," says Mr. Thomas, "keep his mind busy providing a livelihood for himself and his family, and you will have fewer criminals and more good citizens."

POST-DISPATCH
HOUSTON, TEX.

DEC 10 1928

## Negroes In New York

NEW YORK'S negro problem, growing more serious each year, is occasioned by the heavy immigration of members of the colored race from other sections of the country. The extent of that immigration is made the more clear when the records are viewed showing that the increase in the negro population of the city in the last decade has been four times as great as the increase in the white population. This influx has resulted in a congestion in the slums of Harlem that rivals that in the worst districts of the lower East Side. The negro population of New York City in 1928 is estimated at 250,000, with 170,000 congregated in Harlem. Negroes coming up from the Southern rural districts are not adapted to such conditions as they meet in the Harlem slums. The overcrowding, the lack of heat in the cold months and lack of adequate ventilation in the warm months makes life miserable for these children of the milder clime of the South, where they have been accustomed to spend much of their time in the out-of-doors. Bad housing conditions, difficulty in securing employment, an inhospitable climate all contribute to menace negro physical and moral health. The lower East Side has been a problem for New York for generations. Now Harlem is becoming another sore spot on the body municipal. It is up to New York to solve it, for the negroes are going to continue to pour in. With all their disadvantages the Northern cities retain their appeal to many negroes. Changing conditions in the South make it possible to spare many who formerly were laborers in that section, and they naturally drift toward the big industrial centers looking for employment. The Northern people have always professed to be the special friends and guardians of the negro race. They are now being afforded an opportunity to do some uplift work for the colored people without going out of their own localities. The people to whom they would be missionaries are coming to them. Harlem's slums will be a good place to begin the uplift program.

TIMES-JOURNAL
SELMA, ALA.

DEC 17 1928

## New York Has a Negro Problem

New York City admits it also has a negro problem that is steadily growing more serious. The influx of negroes into the Big Metropolis has been going on at such a clip that there are now 250,000 negroes in the city, 170,000 of them being crowded into Harlem alone. Many of these newcomers are said to be direct from the farms of South Carolina, Georgia and other Southern localities, and the negroes find adaptation to the slum life of a big city beset with many difficulties. The overcrowding, the high cost of living, lack of heat in the cold weather makes life miserable for many of the new arrivals. Of course there are many well-to-do negroes in the great city, many who have stood the hard knocks and steadily improved their lot until they have reached a competence of worldly goods, if not affluence. But these are the unusual cases. The great mass of the negro population in Harlem endure a degree of privation and discomfort that many rural negro homes in the South rarely experienc.

Harlem, it is said, has become a vexing problem for the municipal authorities of New York and the negroes continue to pour in. But city life carries a strong appeal to many negroes, particularly those of the new generation. Changing farming conditions and dissatisfaction with their environment have caused many negroes to drift toward the big industrial centres. Northern people always professed to be the special friends and guardians of the negro race. They are now being afforded an opportunity to do some uplift work for the colored people without going out of their own localities. The people to whom they would be miissionaries are coming to them. Harlem's slums will be a good place to begin the uplift program.

STATES
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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AGITATORS in the East, both white and black, constantly criticize the South for ill-treatment of the negro as regards housing, sanitary, recreational and other conditions. It is interesting to note the disclosure of a negro problem in Harlem, heart of the black district of New York, which cries for correction and is apparently as bad as or worse than is to be found in New Orleans or any large Southern city.

Mr. Owen Lovejoy, of the Children's Aid Society of that city, made an address the other day in which he said the situation of negro children in Harlem is "in many respects tragic." We learn from a summary of his address in The Times that there is notorious overcrowding. The recreational facilities for children are but 15 per cent of what are needed. Poolrooms, cabarets and night clubs are increasing, but playgrounds and boys' clubs lag far behind. In one Harlem district recently surveyed 95 per cent of the boys under 15 years of age were on the streets after 7 in the evening.

So critical has the situation become that a permanent committee of the Welfare Council has been named to attempt to bring about some betterment of it. Colored families are found in great numbers who are compelled by low wages and the high cost of decent living to reside in quarters where a normal home life is impossible.

## 200 Social Workers Worship in Body

### Twenty-four Agencies Represented at St. James' Annual Services

Two hundred social workers and officials, representing twenty-four agencies doing work among Negroes in New York, met in their second annual church service Sunday morning at St. James Presbyterian Church, St. Nicholas avenue at 141st street. The Rev. William Lloyd Imes, pastor of St. James', delivered the main address to the body, which was supplemented with the church congregation.

The pastor addressed the social service group on the subject of "Christianity's Social Awakening." He stressed the social dependence and the obligation of the public toward its members. Four-minute talks were offered by six workers.

The Rev. Joseph F. Holley, president of Georgia Normal and Agricultural College, Albany, Ga., who recently returned fro matrip to Camaroon and the Congo, West Africa made a short talk on his tour of those countries.

Solos were sung by Miss Doris Trotman, soprano, and Benjamin Ragsdale, baritone of the St. James choir. They were accompanied by Dr. Melville Charlton, organist-director.

Organizations represented were: Boy Scouts of America, George Goodman, local director; the Harlem branch of Charity Organizations, Dr. E. P. Roberts, chairman; Y. M. C. A., Thomas E. Taylor, executive secretary; Y. W. C. A., Mrs. Cecilia Saunders, executive secretary.

The New York Urban League, James H. Hubert, executive secretary; Henry Street Settlement (Visting Nurses' League), Miss Marion Pettiford; Harlem branch of New York Tuberculosis Committee, Mrs. Mabel Keaton, executive secretary; Utopia Children's House, Miss Leonore Pritchett, directress.

The Association for the Promotion of Better Housing Among Girls, Miss Ethel Caution; Girl Scouts, Miss Louise Parrott; the Katy Ferguson Home; Hope Day Nursery; White Rose Home for Girls, Mrs. Charles E. Scott, president; Harlem Fresh Air Fund, Mrs. Catherine E. Williams, president.

Myrtle Anderson Women's League, Mrs. Myrtle Anderson, president; Christmas Cheer Committee, Mrs. Mamie I. Briggs, chairman; St. Mark's M. E. Church Community House; St. James' Church Medical Aid Society, Dr. Gustavus Henderson, chairman; North Harlem Community Council, Mrs. James Middleton, directress; Ladies' Auxiliary to the Clubmen's Beneficial League; the Sisterhood of Mother A. M. E. Zion Church, and the Ethel Beards Christmas Stocking, Miss Ethel Beards, chairman.

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Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1928.

New York

BRONX HOME NEWS

JUL 15 1928

# Rockefeller Gift to Help Colored Children Hailed as Move Toward Better Conditions

A notable step towards the amelioration of conditions of juvenile delinquency and ill health among the colored children of Harlem is visioned in the recent $72,000 gift by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., $37,500 of which is to be applied to the establishment of a food and recreation center for colored children in the Utopia Children's House, 170 W. 130th St., near Seventh Ave.

The remaining $34,500 is for the founding of a similar center for the Columbus Hill district. That center will be in the Henrietta School, 224 W. 63d St., near Amsterdam Ave., now occupied by the New York.

It is expected that both these centers will be open by October, and that hundreds of colored children of both sections will be benefited.

Most of all, it is the aim of welfare organization officials to make these institutions centers for the children of colored mothers who have to work during the day and whose children, at present having no one to look after them, frequently drift into various kinds of juvenile delinquency. They, also, under existing circumstances, lack proper food as well as recreation.

**Free Recreation**

The children utilizing the centers will be given recreation free and food at a nominal price, only the neediest and most urgent cases, however, being attended to. The children aided will be restricted to those between the ages of 6 to 12 years, although some older boys and girls may be accommodated.

Utopia Children's House, a three-story residential building, with a spacious basement and back yard, is operated by the Utopia Neighborhood Club, which comprises a group of about 100 Harlem colored women interested in welfare work among children. The women began about six years ago to raise funds among themselves to establish the center.

Last year they had raised about $25,000, which was used to purchase the property on W. 130th St. About a month ago the house was opened for recreational activities among the children of colored mothers who have to work. From 30 to 40 children a day are cared for under present conditions.

The new Rockefeller gift, however, will make it possible to care for over 150 children a day in the house. In addition to proper recreational facilities a cafeteria will be installed, to supply them with fresh, health-giving food.

Announcement of the Rockefeller gifts was made by William Hodson, executive director of the New York Welfare Council with headquarters at 151 Fifth Ave. The administration of the fund will be in the hands of the Children's Aid Society, advised by two separate committees, one from each of the two centers.

**Forming Committees**

These two community committees are being formed by the Welfare Council which is headed by Robert W. De Forest. It is expected that the members of the committees will be selected before Sept. 1, so that by that date definite work towards realization of the projects will be able to proceed.

One of the first things concerning which these committees will advise the Children's Aid Society will be selection of a director for each of the two centers. These directors will doubtless be colored women with outstanding ability in children's recreational and health activities.

An interesting feature of the Rockefeller gift is that it was made as a four-year grant, and after that period, it is expected that the two communities, with the support of the Children's Aid Society and other groups, will be able to maintain the centers or aid in forming an organization to assure the future of the work.

During the first year the gift provides $3,000 for equipment of a cafeteria and recreational facilities in the Utopia Children's House, and $12,000 for salaries and other expenses.

The remainder of the gift will be expended in three installments: $10,000 the second year, $7,500 for the third and a final $5,000 for the fourth and last year of the fund's application.

The Rockefeller gift came as the result of a request made to the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Memorial Foundation, although the oil financier himself responded personally to the request and made the gift apart from the Memorial Foundation in honor of his mother.

**Request Followed Survey**

The request was made after the Women's Civic Club, the National Urban League, and about 30 other welfare organization had made a survey of conditions among the colored children of the city, particularly of those in Harlem, the most congested of the colored districts.

It was found by this survey that about four times as many colored mothers as white mothers work away from home as a means of supporting their families. Coincidental with this condition, it was found that four or five times more colored children than white children become juvenile delinquents.

There was but one possible conclusion; this juvenile delinquency is caused by the mothers' being away from home while their children, not having proper safeguards or recreation, resort to the streets and drift into trouble. The welfare organizations accordingly made an appeal for help in the establishment of proper recreation and food centers.

While the Utopia Children's House has already begun to alleviate the situation in Harlem, the Rockefeller gift will make the work of the house much more effective by enabling it to reach many more children that it could otherwise have done.

Mrs. Albert S. Reed, wife of a Harlem colored physician, is president of the club which built the house. She explains that members of the women's club voluntarily give their time to help care for the children in the center, and that when greater facilities are established an ever larger number of the colored women will do likewise.

"It is what we have been needing for many years in Harlem—a center to care for the child who is too old to be cared for in the day nurseries. This child between 6 and 12 years of age is one of the biggest problems Harlem has and the new facilities of the house promise to work wonders."

EVE. LEADER
CORNING, N. Y.

JUL 10 1928

# Colored Workers Render Service

## Local Association Aids in Protective Work; Acts in Case of Young Woman

Through the cooperation and work of numerous colored people in the city, principally Col. William Murrell, Corning has been rid of an objectionable young colored woman whose questionable practices have been under investigation for some time. This young woman was visited by a committee of colored people this week and after pointing out the errors of her ways, the committee particularly stressed the fact that she was bringing disgrace upon the entire colored population of the city. A collection was taken to defray her expenses to Philadelphia, and this morning she promised Chief of Police A. W. Eckess to leave immediately.

This is only one of the many activities of the Corning branch of the Colored Men and Women's Protective Union, which was started and incorporated through the efforts of Col. Murrell. Only recently a colored man, employed at the new Baron Steuben Hotel, who was accused of being a "trouble maker" was given carfare to return to his home in Syracuse, this being done to save any criticism against the colored race. There have been numerous instances in which the sick and sorrowing have been assisted, all this being done through voluntary contributions.

The organization is well established throughout New York state and its principles might well be emulated by those of the white race. There are no initiation fees, dues or other charges in connection with membership. The purpose of the organization is loyalty to the United States, encouragement of honesty and truth among all classes, especially those who are forced to labor for their daily bread and to spread assistance and cheer among those in distress.

Meetings are held regularly at which it is binding upon the members to salute the American flag before and after each session. The constitution provides that no member shall be criticized or assailed for his or her religious belief and no politics of any kind are allowed.

Another noteworthy activity of the organization is the placing of young colored people in positions especially those who attend colleges and schools. Numerous positions have been found for these young people that they might be employed during the summer recesses and in practically every instance those who have been placed in jobs have merited the confidence placed in them.

# SOCIAL PROBLEMS AMONG NEGROES IS STUDY THEME

## Welfare Council Names Mixed Group To Consider Conditions

The study of social problems among Negroes of New York City is to be conducted by a permanent committee of white and colored citizens ,named by the Welfare Council of New York City, 151 Fifth avenue, which is also to coordinate the work of various agencies engaged in welfare work among Negroes and to plan a unified social program for Harlem and other Negro communities.

According to William Hodson, executive director of the Council, a special study of neglected and delinquent children revealed that more than twice as many Negro juveniles were brought before the Children's Court than were white children. The committee, he says, will make remedial plans for this condition.

An effort is also to be made for the designation by the State of an institution for the care of delinquent boys under twelve years of age.

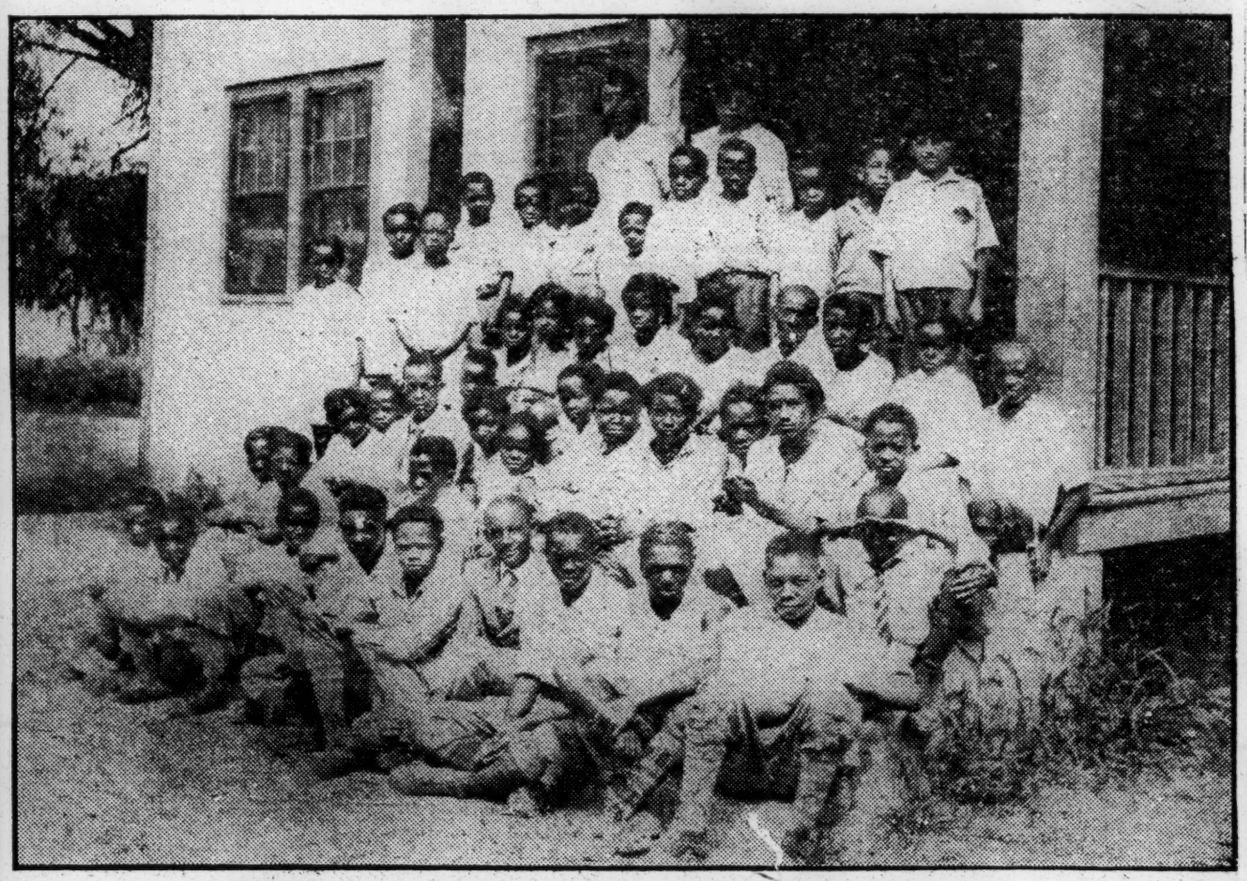
The committee is composed of the following persons:

Dr. Haven Emerson, Homer Folks, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, George J. Hecht, Mrs. Arthur Holden, Clarence H. Kelsey, Mrs. Charles F. Mac-Lean, William Church Osborn, Mrs. Willard Parker jr., Miss Rachel H. Powell, Wilson M. Powell, Mrs. Joseph M. Proskauer, William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. Fred M. Stein, Elizabeth Walton, Paul M. Warburg, Mrs. Ira S. Wile, Mrs. William G. Wilcox, Mrs. Hollingsworth Wood, Dr. Payton Anderson, Mrs. Eddie Aspinall, A. A. Austin, Mrs. Bessye Bearden, Rev. Shelton H. Bishop, Mrs. Roscoe C. Bruce, Dr. Lisle Carter, Sidney Christian, Rev. A. C. Garner, Rev. William L. Imes, William Kelley, John E. Nail, Dr. Godfrey M. Nurse, Rev. A. C. Powell, Mrs. Albert S. Reed, Mrs. E. P. Roberts, Rev. J. W. Robinson, Mrs. Smith Alford, William H. Baldwin, Mrs. E. F. Horne, Dr. H. H. Proctor, Mrs. P. A. Wallace.

12-22-28 N.Y. Age

REVIEW
Rockville Centre NY
SEP 26 1928

# Colored Vacation School, Rockville Centre, One of Few Existing In State



Students of Colored Vacation School, Rockville Centre

## Project Made Possible by Funds Contributed by Exchange Club, Following Stirring Appeal of Elizabeth Davis, Supervisor

The colored vacation school at Community hall, Rockville Centre, is the only school of its kind on Long Island and one of the few existing in the state. The project was made possible by funds contributed through the Rockville Centre Exchange club.

Although it was originally tried out as an experiment, the results achieved have exceeded the fondest expectations of those behind the project as well as the parents, many of whom have promised their support and are looking about for means to make the school a permanent institution.

**57 Pupils Enrolled**

At the present time, there are 57 enrolled pupils ranging in age from 4 to 15. Mrs. Lottie Taylor and Miss Jean Taylor of Westbury, the teachers, are doing remarkable work. It was largely through a survey made recently by Mrs. Taylor that the white citizens were made to realize the possibilities among the colored children.

Miss Elizabeth Adams Davis, director of Religious Education of St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal church, supervises the school.

The children receive bible instruction from Mrs. Taylor. They also are taught music, story telling, carpentry, sewing and drawing. Classes are held from 9 to 11:45 o'clock, five mornings a week.

**Have Real Talent**

That the school has children with real talent was illustrated by some fine drawings passed around at a recent meeting of the Exchange Club, particularly the work of 13-year-old Alder McLean.

Among those who are actively behind the vacation school idea are Dr. Wilfred C. Phelps, Dr. Marcus H. Burrill, William H. Kniffin, Miss Davis and others in Rockville Centre. The three banks contributed generously to the fund.

The tentative plans will bring the school to an end August 3, although if additional funds are secured, classes may be continued for the remainder of the summer, it was indicated by the sponsors, who said that it would be a crime to permit all the good work that has already been accomplished to go to waste.

Before the closing date, the leaders plan to have an elaborate program with a short play by the dramatically inclined students, singing and speeches by prominent citizens. There will also be an exhibit of the work done by the children.

**A Recent Graduate**

Miss Elizabeth Adams Davis was recently graduated from Boston University, School of Religious Education and Social Service, and is the latest addition to the staff of St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal, Rockville Centre, as director of religious education.

Miss Davis came into the limelight when she appeared before the Rockville Centre Exchange Club at a recent luncheon, and completely swept the "hard hearted" bankers and real estate men off their feet, opening their hearts and pocketbooks in behalf of the Vacation School for the colored children of the community.

In fact she sold herself so completely to the leaders of the village that when the problem of choosing someone to supervise the vacation school at Community hall on Banks avenue, came up, it was unanimously decided to entrust the position to the young woman from New England.

Elizabeth Adams Davis

GAZETTE
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.
SEP 25 1928

# Engage Director for Negro Work

## Will Develop Community Service Among Colored Folk.

Miss Anne Palmer, of Detroit, has been engaged by the Board of Directors of the Niagara Falls Community Chest to develop a community service program in this city under the direction of the Colored Work Committee. Daniel C. Walz, manager of the Community Chest, announced today.

A special meeting of the general committee has been called for Friday afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce rooms in Falls street, in order that the members may meet Miss Palmer and discuss with her details of the work which she has undertaken.

# Local Urban League Buys More Property

The New York Urban League, of which James H. Hubert is the executive secretary, took title on Monday, September 24, to 202 West 136th street. The property was purchased from Mrs. Etta Mae Jackson and is to be used for extending activities of the league.

It is understood that the league will take possession on or about October 1. While definite plans as to how the building will be used are not as yet available, it is understood that the space will be used to house additional workers of the staff and to accommodate co-operating agencies desirous of extending their programs to Harlem.

The league was represented, without charge, by Attorney Louis Franklin Lee, law partner of Joseph J. Corn, a member of the executive board of the branch.

# Rockefeller, Jr. Adds $34,500 Gift

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.— A gift of $34,500 from John D. Rockefeller to help the expansion of the Columbus Hill Neighborhood Centre was announced Friday. The centre was formerly the Children's Aid Society's Henrietta Health Centre, but with the changes in physical equipment, it was decided to change the name. That was done as well as the installation of the new director, Edward H. Wilson.

Mr. Rockefeller, Jr. also had given $37,500 for the Utopia Children's House of which Miss Leanore Pritchett is the directress

Social Conditions, Improvement of -1928

## NEGRO TENANTS ORGANIZE.

**Dwellers in Three Assembly Districts Elect Officers.**

An organization for promoting the interests of negro tenants in the Thirteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first assembly districts of Manhattan was formed yesterday afternoon at a mass meeting under auspices of the Community Progressive Painters' Union at the Rush Memorial A. M. E. Church, 58 West 138th Street. Captain Harry Allen Ely, President of the Audubon Community Council and of the Washington Heights Tenants Association, organized the meeting.

Temporary officers chosen by the fifty negroes who attended were: President, Richard Moore, 211 West 140th Street; Fire Vice President, J. H. Adams, 122 West 139th Street; Second Vice President, Mrs. Minnie Wilkerson; Secretary, Mrs. A. Elizabeth Hendrickson; Treasurer, Walter Henderson; Financial Secretary, Mrs. Clara A. Miller, 2,473 Seventh Avenue.

The next meeting was set for Feb. 12.

## *NEGRO CRIME IS LAID TO LAXITY OF PARENTS*

***Speakers Tell Urban League This in Turn Is Due to Poverty and Discrimination.***

The chief cause of crime among New York negroes, especially among boys under twenty-one years of age, is the inability of parents to hold families together, due to poverty caused by low wages and white discrimination in industry, according to the majority of speakers, both white and negro, at the annual conference yesterday of the New York Urban League, a negro welfare association. Representatives of twenty-five welfare organizations, city institutions, schools and negroes prominent in public and civic life, attended the conference at the League Centre, 204 West 136th Street.

"A gun in the hands of a white or a colored boy is a gun just the same," declared Bernard J. Fagan, Chief Probation Officer of the Children's Court, at a luncheon conference at the Venetian Tea Room at 224 West 135th Street.

"Negro as well as white parents," he continued, "must care for their children. Pick any block in the city and you find the same causes for juvenile crime, poverty, congestion and temptations such as autos, the movies and the lack of parental control. The father should aid the mother in this work and be more than a meal ticket."

Samuel A. Gibbs, a negro probation officer at the Family Court, declared at the afternoon session that more negro officers were needed in courts. The city should employ paid workers in Washington Heights, Harlem and Jefferson Market Courts, he said.

F. C. Helbing, Superintendent of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, said that negro boys had increased in his institution 25 per cent. during the past five years.

A. R. Henderson, Director of the Committee on City Prisons of the Public Education Association, told of his difficulty in making negro boys "come clean" in their stories to him. He said that the negro boys usually manifested distruct in him, possibly because he was not of their race.

"We belong to a downtrodden race and if we had the money of the great white race we'd not have these criminal conditions," said A. L. Williams, an attorney. "I don't believe that the negro side of this situation is any worse than the white."

The evening session was devoted to the negro in industry.

## COLORED CENTER BECOMES MECCA FOR ALL RACES

### Poughkeepsie Community Center Now All-National In Character

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—A unique development has been the growth of the Christian Community Center at 69 Catherine street, directed by Mrs. Georginne Kelly Smith.

Organized originally as a branch of the Y. W. C. A., it was intended to afford opportunity for colored children and their parents only. The home, located on the banks of the Fallkill, was given by Dr. and Mrs. William Bancroft Hill, and Mrs. Smith and her husband, Albert E. Smith, were put in charge.

But it was not long before others than colored folk came seeking admittance, and Mrs. Smith explained:

> "Mr. Smith and I decided that God knows no color, so now all are welcome. They come from as far downtown as the river, and as far uptown as Arlington. They are Negroes, Swedes, Italians, Irish, Yankees, Germans, Indians—every nationality under the sun."

Equipped to handle not more than a hundred children, Mrs. Smith handles daily, from one to six p. m., more than 500, ranging in age from 3 to 16 years. The children are taught handicrafts, including plain and fancy needlework, basketry, first aid, nursing, cooking, laundry Bible study, civics, music applied household arts, soap carving, dressmaking, lamp shade making painting and scores of allied subjects. Besides, the boys are taught woodworking. Each boy and girl must have a vegetable and flower garden each year.

The boys have a Boy Scout organization and Troop 15 made up of boys from the Center won the large silver loving cup at Rhinebeck county fair.

**Providing For Adults**

For the adults a free employment bureau is maintained meeting rooms are provided Bible classes, lectures, musical recitals, choral singing and other entertainment features offered. On Sunday afternoons, inspirational programs are offered, one given recently being a music recital by girls from Vassar College.

Some of the Center's products are pointed to with pride. Monroe Bowman's art inclinations led Mrs. Smith to secure scholarship for him with the well known painter, Reese, in New York; Alva Chapman and Mrs. Naomi McIntyre Turner both graduated from Miner Normal, Washington, and the former is teaching in Greensboro, Md., the latter doing social service work in Cleveland; Jane Bohn is in Wellesley, Grace Peterson in Cornell, Andrew Abbott is studying to be a chiropractor in New York ,and there are 19 girls and 9 boys in Poughkeepsie High School, a record for this city.

And last year the Center enabled more than a hundred children to continue in school by supplying them with sufficient clothing.

## Problems Of Negro Social Workers Aired

### Speaker Says Negro Leaders Show Indifference Toward Social Work

New York, Jan. 15th—That economic independence is the basis of a progress in social work among Negroes was the outstanding conclusion reached at the New York Urban League Annual Conference here this week. Focusing its attention on the Courts in New York City and the Negro's relation thereto, the conference opened with a discussion of the court in the courts. At the opening of the conference James H. Hubert, Executive Secretary, said "there is no problem that offers a greater challenge to New York social workers and the Harlem population in particular than our relations to the Court."

"In the Juvenile Court" said he, "colored children constitute over 8 per cent. Our boys comprise 6 per cent of those in the Courts. Over 30 per cent of the boys at the House of Refuge are colored. A study just completed by the New York Urban League shows that 29 per cent of the women in the Morals Court from January 1st to August 1st, 1927 were colored. The purpose of this conference is to inquire into the causes contributing to this large quota of colored cases. We therefore begin at the beginning, with the children our earliest offenders."

Bernard J. Fagan, chief probation officer of the children's court, blamed juvenile crime to laxity of parents. "Negro as well as white parents," he continued, "must care for their children. Pick any block in the city and you find the same causes for juvenile crime, poverty, congestion and temptations such as autos, the movies and the lack of parental control. The father should aid the mother in this work and be more than a meal ticket."

A. R. Henderson, secretary committee on city prisons of the public education association and Frederic Helbing, superintendent house of refuge, claimed that their cases are largely southern born or children of Southern and Foreign parents.

Samuel Gibbs, probation officer, declared that there is apathy and indifference on the part of the Negro leaders "In six years" said he, "only three Negro ministers have been seen in the Family Court, and two of these came to extract money, only one to render service."

"After our boys get their trades, employers refuse them because of color" said Mr. Helbing of the House of Refuge.

Delegates to the afternoon Session were stirred by the brief address of Robert S. Abbott of the Chicago Defender. He contrasted this country's methods with that of countries like Brazil. "The only solution to problems of Crime, Disease and other Handicaps among Negroes, lies in black and white working together," said he.

Problems of the Negro workers were discussed by A. J. Muste, director of Brookwood Labor College and Ira De. Reid, Industrial Secretary New York Urban League, with Bruno Lasker, Editor, The Inquiry, presiding. The closing meeting was addressed by James W. Gerard, formerly ambassador to Germany on "Our Foreign Relations and the Parker Races." The conference resolved to place more Negro workers in the courts and renew the fight to take the "Color out of Industry."

## MEDAL OF HONOR FOR DUNBAR APARTMENTS

### R. C. BRUCE, MANAGER

### Roster Of Inmates Used Like Society Blue Book

**NEW YORK CITY.—The Rockefeller Apartments, formally christened the Paul Lawrence Dunbar Apartments bounded by Seventh and Eighth avenues, and 149th and 150th streets, were awarded the medal of honor for outstanding apartment house development during the year of 1927.**

This medal is given by the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Announcement was made at its annual dinner at the Harvard Club. A singular coincidence lies in the fact that the first resident manager of these apartments is Roscoe Conkling Bruce, a Harvard University graduate, a Phi Beta Kappa scholar, and for years assistant superintendent in charge of colored schools of Washington, D. C.

The financing of these elegant apartments, which can house 2,500, a veritable little village within itself, was made possible through the philanthropy of John D. Rockefeller, jr. They have been sold on the cooperative basis. In the building are 513 units, consisting of suites of from three to seven rooms.

**$50 Down Payment**

A down payment of $50 a room is made and a monthly charge from $11.50 to $17.50 per room is paid. A certain part of the money goes to interest and upkeep and a certain part to the amortization of the mortgage

assumed by the buyer. The sales are affected through a holding company.

**Large Staff**

Manager Roscoe Bruce has surrounded himself with a large and effective staff in his office. His wife, Mrs. Clara Burrell Bruce, honor graduate from the Law School of Boston University is his assistant and legal advisor; his daughter, Miss Clara Bruce, a Radcliffe graduate, is among the office force also. Fred McCracken, for years secretary to Congressman Steven from Minnesota, and also manager of the city of Truxton, Va., during the World War, is in a superintendent capacity, coming from St. Paul, Minn., to assume the reigns. Matthew Lattimore, well-known New Yorker, also at one time a resident of Washington, D. C., is on the office staff.

**Blue Book**

The apartments have an elite registry that reads like the Negro Blue Book for social placement. The buildings look onto beautiful inner courts. The premises are policed by a special force hired by the company. It is also said that the Rockefeller interests are contemplating opening up a bank in connection with the apartments, to be located in one of the busines quarters.

NEW YORK WORLD

FEB 26 1928

ROCKEFELLER HOUSING PLAN AT WORK

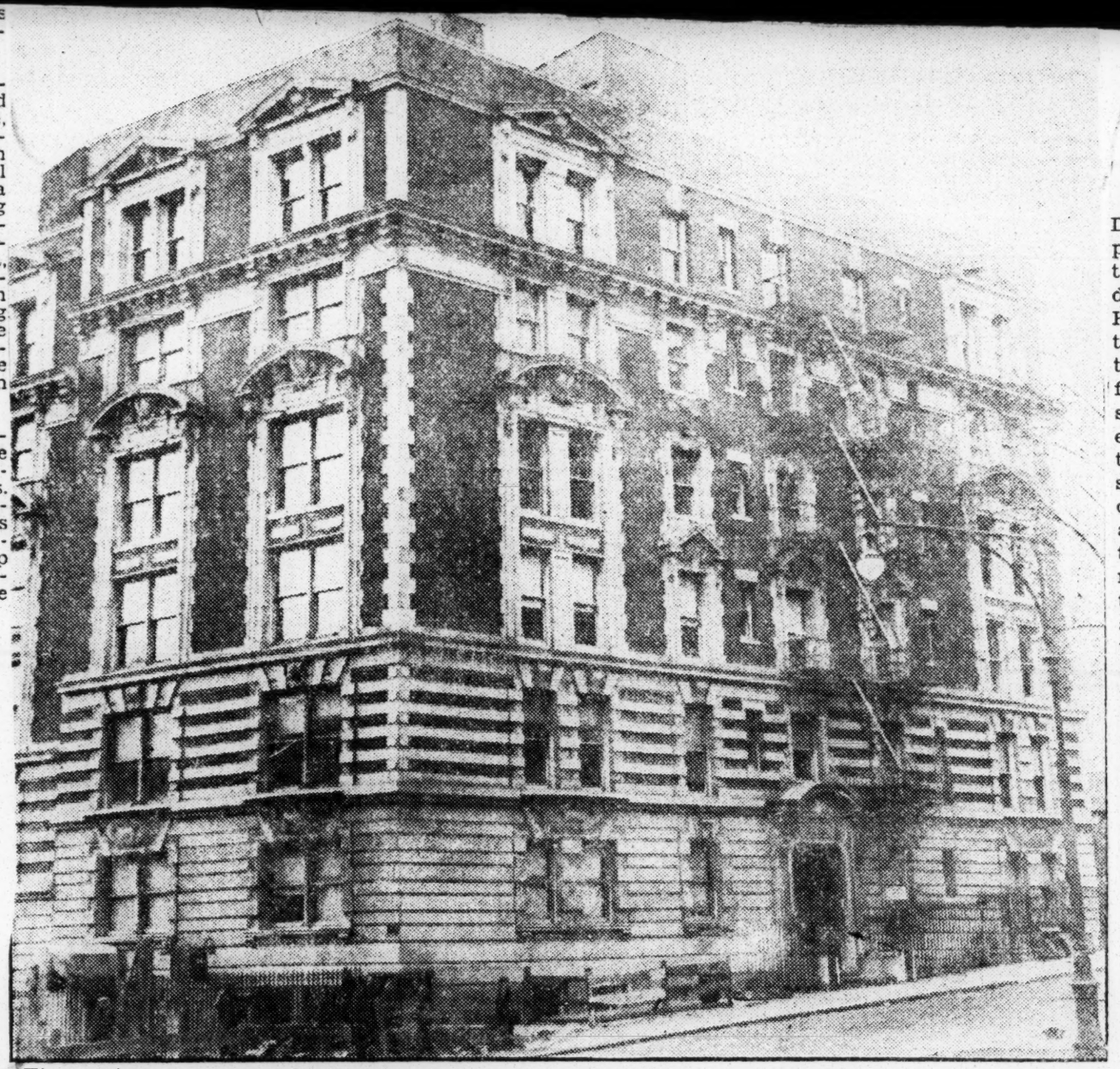
## *Tenants Moving Into Co-operative Apartments Built in West Harlem*

The fourth model-tenement housing project undertaken by John D. Rockefeller jr. and the first large-scale organized effort in this country and perhaps in the world to provide better living conditions for the Negro working classes, is being opened in West Harlem. It is run on a co-operative basis and a number of families already have taken possession of their apartments.

The tenements cover an entire city block and include six large units fronting on 149th and 150th Streets, Seventh and Eighth Avenues and Macombs Place. There are to be 513 suites of three to seven rooms each, sheltering more than 2,500 persons. The development was designed for Mr. Rockefeller by Andrew J. Thomas, architect, and is exclusively for Negroes.

Tenants will make a down payment of $50 a room and monthly instalments of $11.50 to $17.50 a room, depending on size and location of the suites. The project is being handled in the same manner as a similar enterprise completed last year by Mr. Thomas for Mr. Rockefeller on Mott and Sheridan Avenues, the Bronx, opposite Franz Siegel Park.

The buildings are five and six-story walk-ups. Stress has been laid on lighting and ventilation. A garden extends through the centre of the block and all fire escapes open on this internal court.



The southwest corner of St. Nicholas avenue and 153rd street has been puchased by a group for co-operative occupancy. This is a twelve-family, six--story elevator apartment house, with modern improvements. It is located in a highly desirable residential section, with permanent light on three sides of the building. In this building a co-operatve apartment of seven large beautiful rooms will cost approximately $7,800, wth a monthly carrying charge of $85. In these seven-room apartments, five of the seven rooms are on the street.

The new St. Nicholas—8th avenue subway line has a station on the premises.

The directors of the corporation are, Thomas N. Morris, H. P. Daden, Mrs. Fanny Wood, Dr C. B. Powell, Hunter Garrett.

Possession April 1st, 1928. A few desirable apartments are available for sale to select tenants. Inspection by appointment.

Telephone or write Dr. C. B. Powell, 2368 Seventh avenue, Audubon 1264, or S. J. Coltman, 2303 Seventh avenue, Bradhurst 1048.

N. Y. SUN

JUL 7 1928

## New Community Centers.

A recent gift of $72,000 by JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Jr., has been appropriated to correction of conditions contributing to a high juvenile delinquency rate and ill health in Harlem and the Columbus Hill districts. In these sections of the city there appeared the most urgent need for the fund Mr. ROCKEFELLER had so generously contributed. The project and the plans for carrying it through are the outgrowth of the study conducted last fall by a joint committee representing thirty social agencies and which revealed that the proportion of delinquent and neglected children was four to six times as great among the negroes as among the whites. This condition was brought about to a considerable extent by the fact that the number of mothers who were forced to abandon home duties for outside work was large and that the family life of the negro was being broken up by overcrowding, rent exploitation and lack of noncommercial recreational facilities.

Two community centers have been established and will be administered by the Children's Aid Society with local advisory committees. Each center will be under the direction of a negro. For the Columbus Hill district the center chosen is the Henrietta School building, which already is a health center with a clinic and other services of the city Health Department. For the Harlem center the house of the Utopia Neighborhood Club will be used. This house, which is owned by a group of 100 colored women, has been in operation for several years. Here a recreational center will be established and also a noncommercial cafeteria to provide hot lunches for the children of the community. The activities of both centers will be supplemented by various recreations in which children and family groups may participate and have the use of assembly rooms for study and meetings.

The success which has attended this project for betterment of conditions is due in no small degree to the Welfare Council. The communication from Mr. ROCKEFELLER notifying the council of the gift says: "This decision has been reached because of the measure of cooperation which has been worked out by the Welfare Council, the Children's Aid Society and other agencies, as well as representatives of the neighborhoods."

Social Conditions, Improvement of— 1928.

New York

GAZETTE
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

JAN 31 1928

# SOCIAL SURVEY OF FALLS NEGROES MAKES DEFINITE PROGRESS

### J. M. Pollard Outlines Purpose and Methods of Study at Community Chest Meeting.

That the study of the Social and Recreational needs of the colored people of Niagara Falls is making definite and satisfying progress was indicated at a meeting of the study committee, held in Community Chest headquarters in the Chamber of Commerce last evening.

The chairman of the committee is Robert L. Rice and the members are: C. S. Thayer, R. D. House, Miss Sueanna Hammerly, N. F. Maddever, Rev. R. A. Byrd, Rev. D. B. Barton, J. F. Braden, Mrs. Puella Scott, S. W. Dett, Mrs. W. A. Scott, Miss Dorothy Kellogg, H. A. Welch, Benjamin Bolden, P. R. McElwaine, Eugene Elliss, A. M. Silberberg and Ralph Blanchard.

J. M. Pollard, representative of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, is conducting the three-week study which is being sponsored locally by the Community Chest. Mr. Pollard outlined the purposes and methods of the study, which includes a visit to each colored family in the city. He stated that satisfactory progress had been made and indicated that his report will be forthcoming at an early date. The need of cautious, thoughtful approach to the subject was emphasized by him as well as by the chairman, Mr. Rice, and the secretary, Mr. Blanchard.

Events leading up to the study were reveiwed by C. S. Thayer, N. F. Maddever and Mr. Bolden. Brief comments were also made by various other members of the committee. Approval of the methods of study was freely expressed and the committee voiced confidence that much soon will result from it. Another meeting of the committee will be held Monday, February 6, at 7:30 p. m. in Community Chest headquarters.

NEW YORK WORLD

MAR 11 1928

# Negro Families Buy Up Rockefeller Apartments

## North Harlem Housing Experiment Helps Curb Exploitation of Race

By Lester A. Walton

NEW YORK'S outstanding apartment house development in 1927 was the erection of a block of modern dwellings in North Harlem for Negroes, in the opinion of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, which has awarded John D. Rockefeller jr., a medal for building the Paul Laurence Dunbar Apartments.

These apartments comprise a group of six units covering the entire block bounded by Seventh and Eighth Avenues and 149th and 150th Streets, an area 200 by 775 feet.

The buildings are of brick. They are attractive but not garish. Andrew J. Thomas, the architect, designed the apartments so that more than half of the space is given to light and air.

Two rooms deep, the buildings are set around the outside of a large rectangle. The inside has been converted into gardens. Even at this season there are conspicious evidences of the landscape gardener's handiwork — shrubbery, trees and patches of grass with budding flowers in the offing.

The acute housing condition faced by Harlem Negroes is said to have prompted Mr. Rockefeller to invest many thousands of dollars in an experiment which at this early stage gives every indication of being financially and otherwise successful.

### Curbs Exploitation Of Negro Tenants

For some time reports have been in circulation about the exploitation of Negro tenants, of some rents having been increased seven times in five years. The overcrowding of rooms, not conducive to good health and morals, and instances of rent parties given at night to prevent the landlord from bringing dispossess proceedings were other disturbing features.

At first it was rumored that what are generaly referred to as "the Rockefeller Apartments" were being built for working people at a rental of $9 a room. Later it became definitely known they would be sold on the co-operative plan.

The new apartments accommodate 512 families. More than 75 per cent. of the dwellings have been bought. There have been thousands of applicants. Some of the race's prominent men and women live in them. There are newspaper and magazine editors, poets educators, social workers, actors, physicians, dentists, lawyers and business folk. Some have given up their private homes.

To become a purchaser of an apartment one's character and economic status is subjected to close scrutiny All applicants are selected for final approval with the utmost care by the Committee of Management. Each submits at least three dependable references, which are looked up.

Several applicants have been turned down who boasted of good-sized bank accounts. Objections were raised as to the methods whereby they accumulated the money. The management does not hesitate to make it known that only families of exemplary habits and character are wanted.

Housing is offered the prospective buyer at cost. The interest charge is 5½ per cent, with no brokerage fee. This is made possible because the builders do not have to borrow money. They also pay cash for materials bought in large quantities.

The apartments are three rooms, three and a half (the half being a dining alcove), four, four and a half, five, six and seven. They all are of the same type. The ceilings are 8 feet 1 inch in height. There are six floors and no elevators.

### Rockefeller Buildings To House 11 Stores

The sales prices range from $3,600 to $9,800. The terms of purchase are: Fifty dollars in cash down per room, and according to location from $11.50 to $17.50 a month per room. The monthly payment is applied, first to the payment of interest upon the deferred payments; second, to the upkeep, which includes taxes, fire insurance, hot water, heating, janitor service; third, to the reduction of the principal.

Should a purchaser desire to dispose of his equity he can do so by conducting negotiations with the corporation, receiving in payment dollar for dollar.

An efficient management for the apartments is said to be practically assured by the provisions of the lease contract for twenty years. During this period the preferred stock, which alone has voting power, will remain in the hands of Mr. Rockefeller.

Already this co-operative community which will number approximately 2,000, has become of economic importance to business and professional people. There is talk of hundreds of consumers organizing and buying under intelligent leadership. Retailers in the neighborhood are making overtures for trade.

There will be eleven stores and one bank in the Rockefeller buildings. The bank will be a branch of one of the large downtown financial institutions. Some of the clerical help will be colored. Encouragement has been given Negroes to rent the stores and go into business. Two have taken advantage of the opportunity to date—a baker and a grocer. Two well-known physicians and two dentists of the race maintain modernly equipped offices on the Seventh Avenue side.

Children are not being overlooked in the scheme of things. In the centre of the gardens, which stretch from Seventh to Eighth Avenues, is a play space where youngsters may enjoy themselves. In inclement weather there is a dormitory where they may while away the time.

To safeguard occupants of the Dunbar Apartments and their property there are on duty day and night uniformed men who have been made special officers of the Police Department. The entrances, halls and stairways are kept spick and span.

### Dunbar Apartments Managed by Negroes

The rules to which every family living in the apartments must subscribe are well known in Harlem. Here are some of them:

Don't hang clothes or bedding out of the windows or fire escapes.

Don't place milk bottles upon window sills.

Don't use living apartments as a skating rink.

Don't allow dogs on the roof.

Don't throw trash out of your window into the gardens.

Don't dump garbage down the dumbwaiter shaft.

Don't open dumbwaiter to ventilate the kitchen. Open window.

Don't go on the roof except to hang out or bring in washing.

The Paul Laurence Dunbar Apartments, named for the Negro poet, are managed by Negroes. The resident manager is Roscoe Conkling Bruce, whose father, Blanch K. Bruce, was a United States Senator from Mississippi and later Register of the Treasury under President Garfield. Mr. Bruce at one time was Assistant Superintendent in charge of Negro schools in Washington. His wife, Mrs. Clara C. Bruce, a recent graduate of the Boston University Law School, is assistant resident manager. She supervises the making of all contracts. There are heads of departments, bookkeepers, clerks and stenographers.

In an informal talk during the Advisory Housing Conference at the Women's City Club, in telling of the Paul Laurence Dunbar Apartments, Mr Bruce said among other things:

"We are developing a model community of color. Already a fine spirit of neighborliness, most extraordinary in the New York of to-day, pervades it through and through. And the future has not yet spoken. The project has immense significance not only for New York City but for the Nation.

"Mr. Rockefeller is not pampering Negro Harlem with his largess. The Dunbar co-operators are paying for what they get. And they are getting what they pay for. But he is demonstrating that the most disadvantaged element in the American population can be comfortably, yes, beautifully housed and yet the capitalist will have a good, stable investment.

"The significance of this project can hardly be overestimated in connection with the possibilities of enabling Americans of African descent to maintain sound and high standards of living, with the promotion of wholesome inter-racial relationships and with the advancement of modern housing for the masses.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUN 12 1928

CITY BREVITIES.

John D. Rockefeller has contributed $10,000 toward the $30,000 fund being raised by the New York Urban League, Inc., for expansion of its social service work among negroes.

The Mary Mann Society, Inc., which donated $25,000 last week for the building of a dormitory at the Daughters of Israel Home for the Aged at Fifth Avenue and 107th Street, has started a membership drive.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUN 1 1928

**Visiting Nurses of Henry Street.**

In making a report for the year 1927, the directors of the Henry Street Settlement have divided their booklet into two parts. It is hard to say which appears of greater value to the community and of more interest to the public—the work of the visiting nurses or the social activities of the settlement. The former has its intangible qualities as well as the physical benefits which any visitor or any reader of the pamphlet may perceive. Miss MARGARET WALES, who is immediately responsible for the nurses' work, sees in it more than the cure and prevention of disease.

In giving instruction and care to expectant mothers, in caring for the sick in their own homes and in teaching parents and children the importance of proper food and cleanliness, the visiting nurse wins the confidence of the family. It is natural that after she has seen them through a crisis, they should turn to her for all kinds of information. Public health and police authorities are coming to realize that she can do more to guide and advise than a stranger.

Twenty-four colored nurses are provided by the settlement to care for the people of their own race. Last year nearly 40,000 visits were made. The bewildered parents of a boy who has been led into trouble through bad associations outside the home turn to their nurse. She gets the boy out of jail, arranges to have him put on probation, and is more firmly entrenched in the affections of the community than ever. The settlement gets him a job, and invites him to the local centre for wholesome amusement in the evenings.

GAZETTE

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

MAY 24 1928

# To Seek $10,000 Fund To Aid Negroes in Work Of Community Center

## Carries On Welfare Work Among Negro Population of This City.

For the purpose of creating a $10,000 fund, with which to purchase suitable quarters and their subsequent furnishing, sponsors of the African Community Social Center to serve Schenectady negroes will open a campaign next week. More than 400 persons will conduct the campaign.

The sponsoring committee is headed by County Judge John Alexander and consists of John Faulkner, treasurer; William H. Funston, Dr. Philip C. Frick, W. T. B. Mynderse, C. E. Eveleth, Clark Witbeck, D. T. Hill, Robert Anthony, Alexander T. Blessing, Dr. A. W. Rogers, T. R. Tillott, Wallace Armer, Dr. Dudley R. Kathan, George W. Cooper, John F. Horman, W. T. Hanson sr., E. E. Champ, Charles E. Rochester, and Harold Blodgett.

The welfare work of the center will be confined entirely to colored people of the city, and will be under supervision of people who are trained social workers.

The range of work will be large, consisting of athletic, educational, social and civic. There is no question among those who are acquainted with the plans which have already been made but that there is a definite need for this work, and considerable interest has been evidenced among Africans in the city. The activities of the organization will be centered at 141 Washington avenue, where spacious quarters are being put into final shape for occupancy.

NEW YORK WORLD

MAY 27 1928

# Harlem Housing Experiment Succeeds

## All 512 Suites in Rockefeller Apartments Sold Out

By Lester A. Walton

THE Paul Laurence Dunbar Garden Apartments, erected by John D. Rockefeller jr. to improve housing conditions among Negroes in Harlem, are attracting widespread attention.

Mayors, City Managers, Councilmen, architects and students in sociology are numbered among the visitors to the block bounded by Seventh and Eighth Avenues, 149th and 150th Streets, where stand six brick buildings, representing the largest co-operative undertaking ever attempted by Negroes.

Interest in what are usually referred to as "the Rockefeller Apartments" is not confined to non-residents. Mayor Walker recently went sightseeing to what is becoming the focus of Harlem's large Negro population, visiting some of the homes and inspecting the playgrounds.

He expressed himself charmed with the architectural beauty of the buildings and the attractive layout of the gardens and complimented the tenant-owners on the high standards of living generally observed.

"If it were only possible to do something like this on the east side I should be happy," he remarked.

W. R. Hopkins, City Manager of Cleveland, has made three visits to the Rockefeller Apartments, on several occasions accompanied by members of City Council and other officials. On his last trip an architect was with him.

### Cleveland Plans Similar Enterprise

City Manager Hopkins is interested in the erection of living quarters for Negroes of Cleveland similar to those in Harlem, which he characterizes as "the finest and most promising project I have known."

Mayor Murray Seasongood of Cincinnati has been so favorably impressed with reports concerning New York's big housing experiment that he has sent representatives to get a close-up of the Rockefeller Apartments with a view to emulating the Eastern metropolis's example.

Chicago will have buildings patterned after the Paul Laurence Dunbar Garden Apartments by early fall. They are being erected under the supervision of A. J. Parkin, resident manager of the new Marshall Field Apartments, and designed by Andrew J. Thomas, who also was architect for the Harlem buildings.

Students in sociology are wending their way to the Rockefeller Apartments to get first hand information on various phases of living conditions. Thirty-six young women from Smith College and a large class from Columbia University were recent visitors.

On May 12 the last apartment was sold. There is not a vacancy in the 512 suites. The first sale was made Oct. 1, before the buildings had been completed. The selection of desirable tenant-owners has been done in seven months. The approximate amount involved is $3,500,000.

The suites consist of three, three and a half, four, four and a half, five, six and seven rooms. There are but two seven-room suites, while the five-room suites are most numerous, there being 244. There are twenty-nine three-room suites, sixty-seven three and a half room suites, forty-seven four-room suites, seventy-five four and a half room suites and forty-eight six-room suites.

Never before have so many Negroes, 2,000, lived together, having a mutual community of interests and governed by the same rules with respect to maintaining certain standards of living. Yet there has been strict adherence to the prescribed "don'ts" by every family.

The interpretation of what is a family group by the managers of the Paul Laurence Dunbar Apartments is as follows:

### Occupants Must Meet Requirements

"Each apartment must be occupied by a particular family group with a recognized head. The members of such group need not necessarily be all related by blood or marriage, but the group must be reasonably stable. Lodgers and extended visiting by persons not members of the group are prohibited.

"Before commencing occupancy each member of a family group must enter his signature, together with such other appropriate information as may be deemed necessary, in the register in the office of the resident manager. Any change in the family group must be entered immediately in such register, so that the register shall at all times indicate the precise composition of the family group."

Only the name of the family group's head appears on the door bell and mail box.

Negroes in Harlem are ofttimes charged with being destructive to property. On this subject Roscoe C. Bruce, resident manager of the Paul Laurence Dunbar Garden Apartments, says:

"There has not been a single instance of vandalism. Instead of depreciating the property they enhance its value by putting in French doors and making other improvements. Some have given plants to beautify the garden."

Void of its racial aspects, the Rockefeller Apartments project has been highly interesting to many primarily because of some distinctly novel features introduced in the realm of apartment co-operative buying. For instance, the legal relationship is that every tenant-owner must be a stockholder and every stockholder must be a tenant-owner. The only exception to this rule is John D. Rockefeller jr., who holds the preferred and voting stock for a period of years. The stock held by tenant-owners is a lien against the total assets of the corporation.

The sale price of each suite is determined by the size and location. In some co-operative apartment houses the question of location and other considerations do not enter into the transaction, it being the case of first who come get the pick.

### Negroes to Establish Bank in Harlem

A purchaser of a suite in the Rockefeller Apartments acquires it at cost, the interest being 5 per cent., with no brokerage. If he finds himself for any reason compelled to dispose of his equity he may do so through the instrumentality of the corporation, receiving back dollar for dollar all that he has invested in the principal.

The average monthly payment is $14.50 a room, not counting the bath. This amount is distributed as follows: For principal and interest $7.69; average monthly payment for upkeep, such as rent of apartment, including taxes, $6.81.

Unsuccessful efforts have been made by New York Negroes in recent years to establish a bank in Harlem. Lack of banking experience of promoters and the preponderance of professional men as members of the Board of Directors have been among the chief reasons for denying applications at Albany.

From present indications Harlem soon will have a bank with a Board of Directors composed of colored and white citizens and whose clerical force will be likewise. Because of the important part played by the Negro housewife in the community one will be put on the board.

Harlem's latest prospective financial institution will be located at Eighth Avenue and 150th Street.

While one of its aims will be to build up and encourage business enterprises owned and managed by Negroes, the bank, which will open about July 1, will not be considered in the strictest sense racial. It will be regarded more in the light of a community enterprise, with due recognition shown all groups living and doing business in the district.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1928

Nebraska.

# OMAHA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HOST TO NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE EXECUTIVE

## Nebraska Conference of Social Work and State University Also Hear Speeches

OMAHA, Nebr. — That the leaders of movements working towards better human relations in the state of Nebraska are not unmindful of the importance of better race relations was evidenced last week when Eugene Kincle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban eague with headquarters in New York, was engaged by them for a series of addresses in this state. Mr. Jones appeared under the auspices of the Nebraska State Conference of Social Work, the department of sociology of the University of Nebraska, the Omaha and Lincoln Councils of Social Agencies, the Omaha Urban League and the Omaha Y. W. C. A., and the Negro churches and civic organizations in Lincoln.

In Omaha, Dr. Jones delivered the principal address of an evening session of the Nebraska Conference of Social Work in the large auditorium of the Jewish Welfare Center on the subject: "The Negro's Opportunity Today." He led a discussion at a special round table conference on "Race Relations." He addressed a large gathering of colored citizens at the Y. W C. A., when a reception was held in his honor and conferred at luncheon with a group of white and colored citizens at the Omaha Chamber of Commerce when the program of the Omaha Urban League, J Harvey Herns, executive secretary, was presented.

At Lincoln, Nebraska, Mr Jones addressed students and faculty of the University of Nebraska and leading white and colored citizens in the Assembly hall of the Social Service building of the University of Nebraska. He was tendered a reception by the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity of university.

In his principal addresses in the state, Mr. Jones spoke in part as follows:—

"The old idea of the Negro being a drawer of water and a hewer of wood because of his incapacity to absorb modern civilization has been discarded at the behest of science. Inteligence tests and Negro achievement have belied the theories of prejudiced anthropologists, enthnologists and sociologists who began their investigations with preconceived ideas of the Negro's inferiority.

"There never was a time in the life of the Negro in which there was greater demand for men and women of the very best possible training.

"With the Negro's great opportunity today is coupled the white man's opportunity in the field of race relations. The white man has the opportunity to aid the Negro in the development of those forces that will encourage his steady progress, not only from an altruistic motive but from the point of view of self interest, inasmuch as the Negro's full contribution to America will help enrich America.

"The world is indeed looking to America for a program of interracial cooperation that will serve it wherever large numbers of diversified racial groups are thrown into contact with one another. We have the laboratory to work out this experiment. We have the great minds—white and black——capable of evolving the formula for the solution and we have the great American spirit which has never failed in great emergencies A great nation must meet all of its perplexing problems, and with a frankness and bigness of spirit that knows no failure must work out a solution which will be fair to all and unjust to none."

The officials of the University and the State Conference of Social Work and the leading Negro citizens of Omaha and Lincoln expressed the thought that such frank and constructive discussion of the problems of race contact would be of great service in bringing racial groups in Nebraska to a helpful point of mutual understanding.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1928. North Carolina.

Greensboro, N. C., News
Sunday, April 8, 1928

# NEGRO NURSERY SCHOOL :-: N. C. C. Girl Writes Of Social Problem

Among the papers written in connection with a class in interracial relationships at North Carolina college, a division conducted by Dr. W. C. Jackson, vice president, is an article bearing on existing social conditions which should be of interest to readers.

The composition is one that is being used in a contest annually sponsored by the commission on interracial cooperation, of Atlanta, to encourage collegiate expression in the south concerning the betterment of racial relations. In the contest, which closes today, prizes aggregating $200 are offered for the best papers on race relations.

The paper under consideration here was written by Miss Elizabeth Wilson, of this city, for use in the composition just described. The title of her contribution, now being considered by the judges, is "Negro Nursery Schools." Miss Wilson's essay is given here for those readers who may be interested in the writer's handling of what she considers important existing conditions and helpful suggestions for their improvement.

By ELIZABETH A. WILSON.

Since the Civil war a widespread interest is interracial problems has developed. Much has been done and is being done in the establishment of agencies for the promotion of negro education, public health, improvement of economic life, and living conditions. One problem which demands consideration is the care of small negro children. The need of nursery schools for the negro is evident in the following paragraphs taken from a letter of Mrs. C. G. Doaks of Raleigh, North Carolina, who is interested in this movement.

"My own interest in day nurseries was aroused on account of three distressing cases: When I was a child, a little colored girl was left by her mother to take care of four younger children, in a 'shack' not far from our place. Late in the afternoon, I heard the screams of this little girl and ran with my father to her rescue. Father found her wrapped in flames, running wildly around the house. He smothered the flames with his overcoat and carried the child into the house, where there was no bed but only a pile of dirty quilts on which to lay her. My mother went and anointed the poor suffering creature and tried to save her, but she died that night. I shall carry the memory of her screams and the picture of her suffering with me the longest day of my life. Her mother was away, cooking for a living for herself and children.

"Here in Raleigh some years ago a mother left two small children alone and went to work. They set the house on fire some way, or it may have caught. They hid in a closet and when the fire department had finally extinguished the fire, saving only a tiny portion of the house, the frantic mother arrived on the scene. A search for the children found their charred bodies, clasped in each other's arms.

"Two weeks ago I found a case here in town. A poor mother was leaving two children, ages five and three, shut up all day long, from seven to seven o'clock, in a one-room house. She would leave a fire in the stove, but when it burned out the children had to stay in the cold until her return. We have placed the children in the nursery. Of course, we had to persuade her to move closer to the nursery."

* * *

Many tragedies have occurred due to the inadequate methods of looking after the negro children. About five years ago in Greensboro, North Carolina, a negro home burned in which were locked five negro children. They were unable to escape death. The parents were not to blame, for they were attempting to protect the children from other dangers which might befall them. The following is an account of the same type of tragedy which occured in Danville, Virginia, on December 30, 1927. This article was taken from the Greensboro Daily News on the following day:

"City Coroner J. E. Taylor today began an exhaustive inquiry into the burning to death yesterday afternoon of the three children of James and Florence Cunningham, domestics, employed by Mrs. T. A. Weller in her Main street home.

"This could not be done yesterday morning nor this morning as the parents were in no condition to speak coherently. It has been definitely established, however, that the children were locked in the cabin in which a coke heater was burning.

"Cunningham told Fire Chief Mitchell that when he saw the house on fire he rushed to the door and broke it in. He was driven back by smoke and heat. His wife had to be restrained forcibly from going to her death. Cunningham, finding rescue impossible, lost his head and raced madly two blocks for a fire alarm. Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney Frank Talbott, said that he saw no room for criminal prosecution of the parents, as their apparent purpose in locking in the children was to safeguard them from other dangers."

* * *

In answer to a letter which I wrote Lawrence A. Oxley, director of bureau work among the negroes at Raleigh, North Carolina, I received the following general statement:

"The few day nurseries for negro children which now exist in Raleigh, Durham, Goldsboro and Winston-Salem are quite inadequate in program equipment, and personnel. Unless the negro mother who works out can place her children with relatives, the children are left at home to care for themselves, resulting in many cases of accidents, such as children burned, and one or two cases, frozen to death."

* * *

Several days ago I had the opportunity to engage in a conversation with a negro cook, Eunice. I told her that I was writing a paper on the need of schools for children from two to five years. She became very enthusiastic over the idea and exclaimed, "I wish you would do something about it, Miss Elizabeth."

Eunice has five children and no husband, he having deserted her several months ago. One child is three years old and I asked her where she left the child during the day. She replied that she left it with a neighbor until the older children came from school. According to this woman, almost all the domestics in her vicinity leave their children with neighbors, which is a very unsatisfactory arrangement. A neighbor charges a small fee for the keeping of a child and often a negro woman cannot afford to pay this. Relatives sometimes, take care of the small children, but as a general thing the children are either locked in their homes, locked out, or left to go and come at random. The "locked out" group have to beg or steal for their food and if they are successful in obtaining anything to eat, it is not what a pre-school child needs to make him develop into the best type of childhood.

* * *

Due to the low wages of the negro men, the women have to work. On the farm the negro women can work in the field and care in some measure for her children at the same time, but in the migration of the negro towards the city, the negro women are forced into other channels of employment. One realizes the gravity of the situation for the negro child when the following figures, which show the number of women gainfully employed in the United States in 1910 and 1920, are read:

| | 1910 | 1920 |
|---|---|---|
| Agriculture ..... | 1,051,137 | 612,261 |
| Professional ..... | 30,071 | 39,127 |
| Service | | |
| Domestic and | | |
| Personal Service .. | 852,812 | 790,631 |
| Trade and | | |
| Transportation .. | 11,521 | 23,950 |
| Manufacturing and | | |
| Mechanical pursuits | 68,400 | 105,320 |

Thus, in 1920 almost one and one-half times as many negro women are working outside of the home as compared with an almost fifty-fifty distribution of women in agriculture and all other gainful occupations in 1910. Another significant fact—between forty and fifty per cent of the married negro women are gainfully employed and this does not include the widowed who comprise eighteen and seven-tenths per cent of the negro women who have more reason to be employed. The low wages of both the men and the women and the fact that the mothers are working out of the home, leave the child with little or no protection.

In recent years much discussion and agitation of public schools for the pre-school child, better known as nursery schools, has been heard from some of the world's prominent educators. The nursery school does not teach the "three R's," but by sleep, food, and play provide opportunity to lay the foundation of good health, good habits, and responsible personalities. The aim of this type of school is indeed a dual one: first to conserve the child's health. In examination of mortality statistics one finds the period of the child's life between the ages of two and five years nearly three times as important physically as the period between five and nine years. Thus, our leading educationalists have taken health as one of the two aims of the nursery school.

The second aim is to upbuild balanced, creative personalities. This idea of the training of the pre-school child goes back to the famous dictum of the Jesuits and the theory of Aristotle that this period should be devoted to the inculcation of sound emotions and habits. The modern psychologists keep the same point of view saying that emotionally, socially and morally, in the development of personality the amount of mental growth in the first six years of life exceeds anything which the child later achieves. Up to the age of six years, the child takes in ideas from the world about him and learns from actual experience.

* * *

Perhaps some people think that the negro children do not develop emotionally, morally, and socially as white children do. However, Dr. Will Alexander, in a recent, address in Greensboro, North Carolina, made the statement that the more he saw of negro children, the more he realized that negro children were just like the children of other races. The difference must be in the culture and environment of the two races. Obviously, the effect of the nursery school upon the child varies with the home situation, since a child coming from a home in which standards of care and training are at a high level would be affected little in comparison with one from a home in which the standards are low.

The living standards of the majority of the southern negro homes are just as low as they can possibly be. The poverty stricken shacks of the negroes—someone has fittingly called them "bed-houses"—where a great army of people live for a day or a week, are the hotbeds of disease, crime, and mental defectiveness. A description of the home of Emma found in the special bulletin, eight, of the North Carolina social Welfare Work, edited by the North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, will give you a good idea of thousands of negro homes. Although Emma was mentally defective, the following description of her home is rather typical:

"In a one-room, cramped and filthy shack five people were found living like animals. The windows of the hut were tight shut and the odors of bodies and cooking and foul air made the place give off a most offensive stench. The room was packed with foul and useless trash." Three of the members of this household were children and the other two were unmarried women, Emma and her aunt.

The houses are often without ceilings, unpainted, and poorly furnished. Pride of home is scarcely evidenced by the presence of flowers gardens, grass, or trees. Three o four people often found sleeping in a room with the sexes mingled indiscriminately, and the paneless windows closed in some fashion to keep out the fresh air. All laws of sanitation are disregarded. Is it any wonder why tuberculosis is so prevalent among the negroes? To get the small negro children out of such homes for a few hours each day, and into a place where wholesome home ideals are instilled would do much to combat the sloth and ignorance which surround them.

* * *

The Child Welfare league has the slogan "Save the home in order to save the child." This is true, but it seems to me that the child is the place to start in saving the home. The negro parents have formed their habits of living, and very few are going to change. They may have periods of several months in which they strive to make better homes, due to some stimulus, such as contests and programs put on by welfare organizations, but the majority will sink back into the previous routine of living. By starting early with the children the next generation will be trained in the building of better types of homes. Of course, the home is the school for character building, but the negro's home is in such a condition that some substitution should be made. If you would have a community reach the highest level of good, it is necessary to have the finest type of home.

Up to date, the promoters of nursery schools have found that very little interest has been shown in this problem south of the Mason-Dixon line, and less than little interest has been shown in the establishment of nursery schools for the negro children — the most underprivileged of all children. Negro nursery schools are needed in the south. Private nurseries are a step forward, but until this type of school is made public under our school system, the negro child remains in a pitiable condition.

In Great Britain, the education of the baby of two years is officially recognized as a legitimate public charge and a desirable public function. Does the American baby—white or black—need a school too? Some of the lack of parental control incident to the large number of negro mothers employed could be compensated by adequate nursery schools. These schools can never be a substitute for the home and parental control but, at present, it is the best known means of caring for our helpless negro children.

Greensboro, N. C., News

MAR 25 1928

# Nocho Park Here Gives Negro Chance To Build Homes Of Real Beauty

## Excellent Residential Section Open Here For Negroes. Has $150,000 Negro Hospital. High School and Private School to Be Built. Parks. Paved Streets. and

By L. D. WHARTON, Jr.

A difficult situation faces those negroes who wish to rise above the level of a slave hut or an East Market street hovel. There are many in the cities and towns of the south who long for neat homes, grass-covered lawns, modern conveniences and a view from their windows of something other than the mud and dirt which mark many "nigger sections" of southern cities.

Most of these, because perhaps of large families and insufficient incomes, will live and die in such places as one may find within five minutes walk of Jefferson Square. But a few of the negro race, and an ever increasing few, are gaining such economic independence that they can look to better things.

In many places the negro's ability to purchase a better home is checked by the environment that he is forced to build it in. Once having acquired sufficient resources or earning power to acquire a respectable home the negro is disheartened to find that he must either build it out on a farm site or in a neighborhood of two or three room cabins.

In Greensboro the successful negro doctor, the well-established school teacher or college professor is fortunately not beset with any such worries, for within the city limits he can build his home in the negroes' own exclusive residential district, called Nocho Park.

**100 New Homes.**

More than 100 homes have already been built in this section—homes that look out upon paved streets and rolling, wooded landscapes; homes that have electric lights and hot and cold water; homes with hardwood floors and tiled bathrooms.

Such a section for negroes sounds like fiction or a dream of the future. But there, in the northeastern part of the city, is the development in all its reality—lots with the foundations of houses just arising, houses with the front yards being leveled, homes with the grass already sprouting in the front and little gardens laid out in the rear; shrubbery and flowers and trees—and all for negroes.

I drove out there Thursday afternoon. Folowing East Washington street one is in the heart of the development at the intersection with Benbow road. On one corner stands the $150,000 Richardson Memorial hospital, said to be the most modernly equipped negro hospital in America. Across the street is the home of Dr. S. P. Sebastian, negro physician.

Recently completed at a cost of around $25,000, this brick structure of English architecture could grace well the finest residential district of the city.

Down Benbow road one may see home after home of varying design—some brick, some stucco, some bungalows and some of two-stories. As one drives along this boulevard a 12-acre park site is passed; thickly wooded and cut by a small stream. The section has been deeded to the city for future development.

**School Site Nearby.**

Across the valley one is shown the site purchased by the school board of Greater Greensboro for the new negro high school. Nearby one sees the site for the private school for negroes that the Catholic church is going to build.

The money involved in these two projects will amount to several hundred thousand dollars.

It is a mile and a half on Benbow road from its intersection with East Washington street near the northern limits of the section to where it merges with Asheboro street at the southern limits of the city. This spring trees will be set out along this entire stretch, and other plans for beautifying the section will be pushed by the development company.

Benbow road is the backbone of the development; into it lead East Washington, East Gorrell and Asheboro streets, placing the section within one mile of the downtown business section of Greensboro.

In addition to embracing the negro high school and the Catholic school for negroes the park is well situated in regard to the negro colleges of the city. Three blocks west is Bennett College for Women, five blocks north is the Lutheran college, and eight blocks to the northwest is the A. and T. college of North Carolina.

Three years ago the development was opened by the Home Investment company of this city. This firm, connected with the Matheson-Wills Real Estate company, conceived the idea of offering to the better class of negro homes and a home section where only first-class houses would be built.

**Care In Selling Lots.**

Great care is taken in selling the lots as the company wants only negroes who are able to carry their proposition through to a successful conclusion. Even greater care is taken in the disposal of the homes which the company is building, and not one has fallen back into the developers' hands.

Last year 50 homes were built in the section. Today there are 10 under construction, and one is being finished and sold each week.

The demand is greater than the supply, but the company is trying to avoid any mushroom growth.

"What are most of the negroes doing who live out here" I asked.

There are some teachers, some college professors, lawyers, doctors, business men, pullman porters, elevator operators, and railroad workmen. All are men with steady incomes.

Both the principal street and the park itself were well named—Benbow road and Nocho Park.

The 175 acres formerly comprised the dairy farm of the Benbow family, off of which came the milk and cream for hundreds and thousands of girls who went to North Carolina College for Women.

In naming the park the realtors honored one of the most respected negroes ever to live in Greensboro. J. R. Nocho was a railroad man on the Greensboro-Goldsboro run for years; he built up a neat estate and a host of friends in both races; when he died about 13 years ago he was mourned sincerely by white and black alike.

As long as there are negroes who wish to rise into the ranks of respectability as did Nocho, and whites who are ready to aid them as did the Benbow family, Nocho Park and Benbow road will mean much to the happiness of the negroes of this section.

# Social Service Graduates Win In National Contest

Raleigh, N. C.—Miss Mary E. Coleman, Matron of the Bishop Tuttle School, Raleigh, N. C., and Mrs. Mary B. Quinn, student of the same school have been notified that they are winners in a nation-wide contest on the subject: "Why the Laundry Should Do My Washing," for which valuable prizes were offered. There were 1,044,372 letters entered in this contest.

The Bishop Tuttle School trains colored women only for Social Service work

Charlotte, N. C., News
Sunday, May 20, 1928

# Add Negro Worker to Charities Staff

A negro case worker to aid in relief work among negroes of the city will be added to the staff of the Associated Charities, Miss Nancy Austin, executive secretary, announced yesterday.

The expenses of the worker will be paid for a few months by C. A. Cochran, David Ovens, Rufus Johnston and W. A. Willard, Miss Austin said. If the experiment shows the worthwhileness of the effort, arrangements will be made to permanently meet the expense, the secretary said.

A young negro woman of Charlotte, who this month will be graduated from the Atlanta School of Social Work, will doubtless be secured for the position, although final arrangements have not been made with her, Miss Austin said.

# THE NEGRO'S PLACE ON WELFARE PROGRAM

## Director Oxley Speaks at University of North Carolina

Chapel Hill, N. C., July 25.—Lawrence A. Oxley, director of the division of Negro work, State Board of Charities and Public Welfare program "before the gathering of social workers at the University of North Carolina, expressed his views in the following manner:

"In considering the topic "The Place of the Negro in a Public Welfare Program," it is well to think of the Negro in terms of his relation to those phases of community life on which a people thrive or which retard their healthy normal growth. These factors may be listed under the following heads: Health, Recreation, Education, Religion, Civic Activity and Social Welfare. In other words, those things which go to make up a better community and which directly or indirectly effect all peoples alike, must be considered when attempt is made to throw light on to evaluate a people, and to determine their place in the community."

"The need for a community service program in Negro communities has been felt and recognized in some form in many sections of the State. The variety of conditions in the different sections naturally call for some differences in the form and method used in each. In considering those various plains, we find that as a whole, they are all expressive of a state-wide desire and movement for the development and maintenance of a solid, substantial, community as the best means of achieving an adequate and whole some community life."

"If the Negro is to measure up to the highest ideals of our National and State governments, and if he is to participate increasingly in each phase of the State's progressive program of community organization and citizenship, opportunity must be given him for training in the fundamentals of citizenship. No figures are available to show how large a share the Negro has had in the industrial development of North Carolina; however from general observation those industries in which the largest number of Negroes are found employed may be listed in the following order: agriculture, tobacco, manufacturing, truck farming and domestic service. While the Negro can be found engaged in many other industries, the four fields of labor named, represent the types of industrial activities in which the largest number of Negroes are employed. It is well, therefore, to remind ourselves that any forward looking program in North Carolina which does not include the Negro, cannot be said to be ideal."

"The following facts speak for themselves as to the progress made in helping the Negro find himself in the community: On December 31, 1926 there were 19 counties in North Carolina where welfare work for Negroes was well organized. On the same date were 14 Negro social workers employed by cities or counties."

"During the year 1928, organization work has been started in four additional counties, making a total of 23 counties in North Carolina where welfare work for Negroes is in various stages of development. Three additional Negro workers have been employed by city and county welfare departments, making a grand total for the State of 17 trained Negro welfare workers. The average monthly salary of each of the Negro welfare workers thus during the year 1928 about $20.00 will be paid Welfare workers for salaries. This total does not include travel and promotional expenses in which Negro welfare workers are for Negro welfare work. The cities employed are: Raleigh, Winston-Salem, New Bern, Gastonia, Goldsboro, Elizabeth City, Durham, Greenboro, Wilmington, High Point, Charlotte, Louisburg, and Asheville."

Statesville, N. C., Landmark
Thursday, November 15, 1928

**Director of Negro Public Welfare in County**

**L. A. Oxley, director of the negro work of the North Carolina Board of Charities, has been in Iredell county since Wednesday. He is spending today in Statesville. His address Wednesday at Scotts was in the interest of better attendance among the colored school children.**

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1928

North Carolina.

TIMES
RALEIGH, N. C.
JAN 31 1928

# SOPER AND GROVES SPEAKERS AT NEGRO WELFARE INSTITUTE

## Negro Welfare Workers Gather In Durham Late Feb.

Addresses by Dr. E. D. Soper, of Duke University and Dr. Ernest Groves of the University of North Carolina will feature the program of the third annual public welfare institute for Negroes, to be held in Durham at the North Carolina College for Negroes on February 29 and March 1-2.

The institute is held annually under the direction of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare for the training of negro welfare workers. The chief purpose is to give further training to those workers already employed in public welfare work and to offer special lectures for officers and workers from the many volunteer and private social agencies throughout the State. In addition to Dr. Soper, and Dr. Groves, members of the staff of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, headed by Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson, Commissioner of Public Welfare, will be on the program.

Franklin O. Nichols, of the American Social Hygiene Association and E., T. Atwell, of the Playground and Recreation Association of America will make addresses at the concluding evening session, on Friday, March 2

Arrangements for the institute have been made by Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley, director of the division of negro work of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare. No registration fees will be charged, and all persons intending to enroll are asked to notify Lieutenant Oxley at the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare at Raleigh.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.
Sentinel
FEB 27 1928

# Negro Public Welfare Institute Starts in Durham on February 29

Sentinel Bureau, Sir Walter Hotel

Raleigh, Feb. 27.—The third annual Negro Public Welfare Institute will be held in Durham, February 29, March 1, and March 2, with headquarters at the North Carolina College for Negroes. It will be held under the direction of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.

Addresses by Dean E. D. Soper of Duke University, Dr. Ernest Groves, of the University of North Carolina, and Dr. Franklin O. Nichols, of the American Social Hygiene Association, New York City, will be the features of the institute, which serves as an opportunity for further training for case workers, probation officers, and other active welfare workers, as well as volunteers.

At the opening meeting at 8 o'clock on February 29 in the college auditorium, Judge W. G. Brogden, of the State Supreme Court, will preside and will introduce Dr. Soper, who will speak on "The Spiritual Element in Social Work."

During the day on March 1, and March 2, there will be classes in case work, mental health, social hygiene, and community organization by members of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, including Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson, commissioner; Dr. Harry W. Crane, and Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley. Others who will take part in the classes are: Dr. W. C. Linville, head of the State Hospital for Negro Insane at Goldsboro; Rev. L. L. Boyd, superintendent of the Morrison Training School, and Dr. Franklin O. Nichols.

At the evening meeting on March 1, Miss Clara I. Cox, of High Point, of the Inter-racial Commission, will preside, and Dr Groves will speak on "How a Social Service Program Can Improve Negro Family Life." Dr. James Shepard, president of the college, will preside at the concluding meeting on March 2, and Dr. Nichols will speak on "Sex Education," followed by an address on recreation by Ernest T. Attwell, of the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

Sun-News
Durham, N. C.
FEB 29 1928

# INSTITUTE TO OPEN TONIGHT

## Third Annual Negro Public Welfare Institute Will Open at Negro Colloge

The third annual public welfare institute for Negroes which will be opened at the North Carolina College for Negroes tonight with an address by Dean E. D. Soper, of Duke university, will afford an opportunity for further training to those active workers who will attend the sessions on the three days of the institute, February 29, March 1 and 2. The institute is held under the direction of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare through the division of Negro work, which was established January 1, 1925, and the opportunity for training is only a part of the program which the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare has fostered to promote healthful social conditions in the state.

The first meeting at eight this evening will be presided over by Justice W. J. Brogden, of the North Carolina Supreme Court. W. E. Stanley, president of the State Association of County Superintendents of Public Welfare, will open the meeting with prayer. Dean Soper will speak on "The Spiritual Element in Social Work."

During the day sessions on Thursday and Friday, there will be classes on community organization, child welfare, casework, social hygiene and institutional problems. Among those who will take part will be Mrs Kate Burr Johnson, commissioner of Public Welfare; Dr. Harry W Crane, head of the division of mental health and hygiene of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare and Lieutenant Lawrence A Oxley, head of the division of Negro work of the board. Dr. W. C. Linville, head of the State Hospital for the Negro insane, and Rev. L. L Boyd, head of the Morrison Training School for Negro boys, will speak on the work of those institutions.

Thursday evening Miss Clara Cox of High Point, of the Interracial Commission, will preside and will introduce Dr. Ernest R. Groves of the Institute of Research in Social Science of the University of North Carolina, who will speak on "How a Social Service Program Can Improve Negro Family Life." At the concluding meeting on Friday night Dr. James E. Shepard, president of the college, will preside and introduce Dr. Franklin O. Nichols, of the American Social Hygiene association, and Ernest Attwell, of the Playground and Recreation association of America, will make addresses.

Welfare workers in city and county welfare departments and from the staffs of institutions will be given room and board free. No registration fees will be charged.

Special musical programs have been planned for the evening meetings, including numbers from musical groups at the college and Durham.

# PUBLIC WELFARE INSTITUTE HELD

## Spirit of Co-operation Between the Races in North Carolina

Durham, N. C., March 16.—The third annual public welfare institute held at the North Carolina college was opened with an address by Dr. E. D. Soper, dean of Duke university. The state board of charities and public welfare, through the division of Race work, fathered the meeting. Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson, state commissioner of public welfare, who opened the institute, made the following statement: "This added opportunity for training is only a part of the program which the state board of charities and public welfare has fostered to promote a healthful social condition in the state." Associate Justice W. J. Brogden, of the superior court, presided at the opening meeting. Justice Brogden introduced Dr. Soper as a leader who had dedicated himself to the widening and extending of the invisible empire of the soul through religion resting upon sound thinking and a true insight into life. Justice Brogden also gave high praise to the work of the state board of charities as projected through its commissioner, Mrs. Johnson, and Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley, director of the division of Race work.

During the day sessions on Thursday and Friday, classes on community organization, child welfare, case work, social hygiene and educational problems were held. Advising the use of existing groups for welfare work, Lieutenant Oxley urged the development in the community of a strong, variable and aggressive spirit by which industry, education, health and social welfare might grow. Calling attention to the fact that there is a large number of fraternal, beneficial and charitable organizations within the Race group, each of these organizations with innumerable subordinate lodges, Lieutenant Oxley urged that efforts be made to tie these organizations together in a community program. "Prejudice, indifference, cross purposes, and misunderstanding are the things which block the way to common effort," he said.

Dr. Wiley B. Sanders and Dr. Harry W. Crane, both of the University of North Carolina, and Dr. Franklin O. Nichols of the American Social Hygiene association, were speakers.

There were registered for the institute over 100 social workers, probation officers, welfare workers, school supervisors and ministers and socially minded citizens. The officers of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company entertained the members of the institute at the company's building following the evening meeting on Thursday.

The institute marked further progress and a new understanding and spirit of co-operation between the races in North Carolina. In addition to the prominent members of the Race who contributed to the program numbers and various discussion groups, members of the staff of the state board of charities and public welfare and experts in their respective fields from the faculties of Duke university and the University of North Carolina contributed to the success of the entire institute. Dr. James E. Shepard, president of the North Carolina college, was in a large measure responsible for the success of this history making meeting. Lieutenant Oxley announced that this institute will be held annually and that plans were being worked out for the organization and promotion of district group meetings in various sections of North Carolina.

SUN

Durham, N.C.

MAR / 1928

# CO-OPERATION IS STRESSED BY NEGRO WORKER IN SESSION OF SOCIAL WORKERS MEET TODAY

Stressing the need for the co-operation of all the various elements in a community to bring about an harmonious working unit for welfare work, Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley, head of the division of Negro work of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, spoke to the group of active social workers gathered at the State College for Negroes here for the annual Negro Public Welfare Institute and urged them to avoid guesswork, and to work out definite plans before trying to secure the co-operation of city and county officials. The institute will be brought to a close tonight.

"Find out what North Carolina is doing in health, education home and farm demonstration and other fields, and link your work to that of others in related projects," said Lieutenant Oxley.

Dr. Wiley B. Sanders, of the University of North Carolina spoke on child training and drew a contract between modern methods and those advocated many years ago by John Wesley. Quoting from one of Wesley's sermons in which he said "A wise parent should begin to break the will of the child as soon as it appears," Dr. Sanders pointed out that guidance of instincts and emotions, rather than their repression was now considered of greatest value to the child's development.

"Punishment should always be logical, and ridicule and scorn should be avoided entirely," he said, in urging the group to try to get the child's viewpoint, especially in dealing with delinquents.

Dr. Sanders was followed by Dr. Harry W. Crane, of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, who spoke on mental hygiene.

The session Thursday night was featured by educational talks on social problems of the Negro race.

"We have yet a long way to go in determining the part that the sex factor plays in delinquency." Dr. Franklin O. Nichols of the American Social Hygiene association, told the group in speaking of the various methods by which the facts surrounding the prevalence and the prevention of venereal diseases might be made more general by social workers. Advocating that sex education should be given not only in the home but in the school, Dr. Nichols told the workers that the problem of social hygiene should naturally be included in any program of health education. "Social workers should have accurate information on venereal disease so that they can recognize the necessity for medical treatment and can teach people to avoid self-treatment," he said.

"Don't send us any boys that you can handle yourselves," Rev. L. L. Boyd, head of the Morrison Training school at Hoffman told the group in discussing the work of the school, which now cares for 112 boys who have been committed there by the juvenile courts. 'The school aims to make men, and through confidence and trust in the boys we are giving them a chance for growth, and they are making good," he said. "Some people are good because they have never had a chance to be bad, but at Morrison we train the boys and then try out the worth of the training by giving them responsibilities which may entail temptations. We teach them more by the natural product of two factors, the type of organism constituting the individual and the character of the stimuli constituting the situation," said Dr. Harry W. Crane, of the division of mental health and hygiene of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare who spoke on the relation of mental and nervous characteristics to behavior. "The laws governing human activity are as distinct and definite physical laws as those which govern such forms of energy as electricity," he said.

"No two individuals present identical reactions to identical situations," said Dr. Harry W. Crane, head of the division of mental health and hygiene of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare. "Because of this each child should be given individual study whether that child is delinquent or not," he said this afternoon.

Quoting Walt Whitman's poem "There was a child went forth," Dr. Crane emphasized the fact that the child is made up of part of all he sees or meets, and that consequently the part which environment plays on the child's development is enormous.

This afternoon a round table discussion on methods of community organization was followed by a talk on sex education by Dr. Franklin O. Nichols of the American Social Hygiene association. Tonight the Institute will be brought to a close by an address by Dr. Nichols and a speech on the relation of recreation to delinquency by Ernest T. Attwell of the Playground and Recreation Association of America. Dr. James Shepard, president of the North Carolina College for Negroes which has entertained the negro workers attending, wil preside and introduce the speakers.

Fayetteville, N. C., Observer
Wednesday, April 4, 1928

# STATE INTERESTED IN NEGRO WELFARE

## Governor McLean Well Pleased With Work That Is Being Done

Observer Bureau
Sir Walter Hotel

RALEIGH, N. C., Apr. 4.—Conclusive evidence of the real and sincere interest which the white people of North Carolina feel in the welfare of the negroes in the state is found in the various state institutions which have been provided for the colored race, said Gov. A. W. McLean here today, in commenting particularly on his visit to the Elizabeth City State Normal school for colored young men and women, which he visited last week.

It was really an inspiration to visit this school, look over the grounds and building and see the excellent work that is being done there, the governor stated, adding that he had never seen a cleaner, more well-kept and more attractive looking place than this normal school.

"I have tried to be careful in the selection of trustees of the colored institutions, in getting men and women who are in hearty sympathy with the education and progress of the colored people" said Governor McLean who also spoke of the provision the state is making for the colored people, including its support of five educational institutions, the Morrison Training school for boys at Hamlet, the institution for the colored insane at Goldsboro, and the contributions made to the school for wayward girls at Efland and the orphanage at Oxford. He called attention to the fact that practically all of the money spent on these institutions by the state, coming from income, inheritance and license taxes, come from the white people.

"This is conclusive evidence of the interest the white people have in the progress of the colored people. It has been more difficult to work out and meet the needs of the colored race, because of the different background, but we have been fortunate in finding many colored people who appreciate and understand these difference and have worked faithfully with us in meeting this situation." Governor McLean paid a special tribute to Dr. P. W. Moore, principal of the Elizabeth City school, for his unceasing and sympathetic efforts for the betterment of his race, as well as the faculty members associated with him.

"I am in hearty accord with the interest the people in authority in North Carolina are taking in the colored people," Governor McLean said. "Recently a representative of the Rosenwald fund said that North Carolina was more liberal in its attitude toward the colored race than any other state in the union. I hope and believe that the colored people are fully appreciative of this attitude and many of them have expressed their appreciation to me.

"I am encouraged to see the institutions so successfully operated. We must have patience and vision to work out the problems, no matter how difficult. It must be remembered that North Carolina was not able to look after the education of her children satisfactorily until within recent years. We are now determined that every child, white and colored, shall have opportunities for the colored children as good as anywhere in the country.

"Training in moral character is more important than academic training' Governor McLean said, warning the young colored people against neglect of this basic requirement and foundation for good citizenship. "If you have not learned that it is wrong to lie, steal and practice immorality; then your academic training will be worthless. I realize that this is more difficult for members of the colored race, because of economic and other conditions, but it is an essential and indispensible part of your training. I advise the teaching of the moral code in North Carolina schools, even if we cannot teach the Bible because of the problem of church doctrines."

GRAPHIC

Nashville, N. C.

NOV 2 2 1928

# NEGRO WELFARE MEETING STAGED SUNDAY

## Interesting Program Given At Nash County School Welfare Meeting.

Large attendance and an interesting program marked a county wide welfare meeting for the Negro schools of Nash county which was held at the colored First Baptist church in Rocky Mount last Sunday afternoon.

The program opened with the group singing of "Carolina," after which invocation was offered by Dr. J. W. Kincheloe, pastor of the white First Baptist church of that city.

Mrs. C. F. Rich, supervisor of Nash county Negro schools, then gave an interesting review of the work and activities in the schools of the county, stressing what has been accomplished in welfare work and endeavor among the pupils.

Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson, state commissioner of public welfare and charities, had been announced as the pricipal speaker of the gathering. She was unavoidly detained, however, and Mrs. Mary Sprinkle, an official of the state board of public welfare and charities, took her place on the program with an instructive address. Mrs. Sprinkle was presented by Mrs. R. D. Bulluck, prominent welfare worker of Rocky Mount. The response to Mrs. Sprinkle's address was delivered by L. S. Inscoe, of Nashville and Nash county superintendent of public instruction.

The schools then reported on the pennies they had raised for the Statewide project of making a survey of feeble-minded colored children. Reports showed a total of $103.35 raised among the school children of the county. The program was concluded with several musical selections and group numbers.

Social Conditions, Improvement of — 1928. Ohio

PLAIN DEALER
CLEVELAND, O.

JAN 27 1928

# LAYS CRIME CUT TO WELFARE AID

## Kingsley Sees Colored Race Improving Under Education.

"It is lack of opportunity, and that alone, that has been responsible for the Negro's crime record, as compared with the white man," Sherman C. Kingsley, director of the Philadelphia Welfare Federation, president of the National Conference of Social Work and former director of the Cleveland Welfare Federation yesterday told the tenth annual meeting of the Negro Welfare Association at Hotel Allerton.

"With increased educational advantages, better health conditions and the work of institutions like the Cleveland Negro Welfare Association, crime among the Negroes is decreasing steadily."

"We have still a great deal to do in improving housing conditions among Negroes and foreigners.

The Negro is becoming physically stronger; he is more intelligent; he has more freedom; he is improving as a moral being, Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, reported.

New officers elected are: Rev. W. B. Suthern, president; Maj. W. T. Anderson, vice president, and J. W. Willis, secretary. Municipal Judge Bradley Hull, Welfare Director Dudley S. Blossom, Charles W. Chestnutt, W. T. Blue, A. A. Benesch and William R. Green were elected trustees until 1932.

JOURNAL
Akron

MAY 1928

# SOCIAL WORKERS AMONG COLORED FOLK TO CONVENE

## State Conference Planned In Akron May 25, 26 And 27

## MANY SPEAKERS BOOKED

Sixth annual convention of the Ohio State conference for social work among negroes, will be held in Akron May 25, 26 and 27, when the organization will be entertained by the Akron Association for Colored Community Work, a member agency of the Better Akron federation, George W. Thompson, executive secretary of the local association announced Monday.

The Ohio State Conference was originated six years ago in Columbus by professors of Ohio State university who planned the annual meetings to provide a time for discussion of social problems of the negro and to bring about better relations among races.

**Discuss Problems**

Health, housing conditions, crime, sociology and other economical problems will be discussed at the various sessions.

First meeting of the delegates, who are expected from all parts of Ohio, will be Friday morning at 10 o'clock in the teachers' college of Akron university, when crime will be the topic of discussion. Chairman of the meeting will be E. C. McQueeney, executive secretary of the Catholic Service league. Dr. George L. Hays of the department of psychology of Akron university, will be the speaker. His topic will be "Crime, Its Causes and Prevention."

Following the opening session, a luncheon will be held in Second Baptist church, at 188 E. Center st. At 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, the second meeting will be held in St. Paul's Episcopal parish house, when Russell Kurtz, secretary of the Family Service league, will be chairman.

The discussion topic will be "The Family," with particular emphasis on broken homes, their causes, results, prevention and rehabilitation.

**Several Speakers**

Mrs. Drusilla Clay, a case worker of the Shumaker Health and Welfare Center of Cincinnati, and A. O. Mitchell of the Cleveland Associated Charities, will be speakers.

The delegates will meet in Second Baptist church Friday night at 8 o'clock and hear Rev. Howard Thurman, pastor of Mt. Zion Baptist church of Oberlin, speak on "The Negro Youth." At 9:30 o'clock Friday night a reception for delegates will be held in Knights of Columbus hall in W. Market st., under the auspices of the colored district committee of the Family Service group. J. A. Van Dis, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., will be chairman of the meeting.

Plans for Saturday morning call for a sight-seeing trip of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. Pictures of the Liberian plantation will be shown at the factory and tentative arrangements have been made to have Harvey S. Firestone, sr., president of the company, speak to the delegates.

**Luncheon Arranged**

Following a luncheon at noon, a meeting will be held at 2 o'clock in St. Paul's Episcopal parish house, when a discussion of industry will be held.

N. B. Allen, executive secretary of the Columbus Urban league will be chairman and two speakers are on the program. Mrs. Elizabeth Magee, executive secretary of the Consumers' League of Ohio will address the delegates on "The Negro Woman in Industry," and James H. Robinson, of the Negro Civic Welfare association of Cincinnati, will speak on "How to Make Good in Industrial Life."

Charles E. Frye, Cleveland social worker will take up a discussion of industrial activities after the speeches.

Session on inter-racial education will be held in Y. W. C. A. at 8:30 o'clock Saturday night. Alonzo G. Grace, supervisor of evening schools in Cleveland will be a speaker, on the subject "The Impact of Inter-Racial Education on American Civilization." Dr. H. B. Hawthorne, of Akron university, will speak on "Sociological and Psychological Phases of Inter-Racial Education." Rev. George Cross Baner, pastor of First Universalist church, will preside at the meeting.

**Closing Session**

Closing session of the convention will be held Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock in First Congregational church when the general topic of discussion will be "Race Relations," with Miss Edith Nash, general secretary of the Y. W. C. A. presiding.

Rev. Stephen E. Keeler, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church and Rev. Russell Brown, pastor of Mt. Zion Congregational church of Cleveland, will be speakers.

Music for the closing meeting will be furnished by the Mozart Glee club of Cleveland and the Mt. Zion Congregational choir, also of Cleveland. Miss J. B. Walker of Canton, will be soloist.

Arrangements are being made to broadcast the final session of the convention through radio station WFJC, on the new Beacon Journal building, George W. Thompson, in charge of arrangements, has announced.

JOURNAL
DAYTON, O.

NOV 14 1928

# COLORED PEOPLE PLEDGE SUPPORT TO CHEST DRIVE

## Workers Under Robert Mallory, Enthused by Linden Center Success, Join Campaign.

Colored residents of Dayton formally pledged their support to the Community Chest campaign for funds, which will open next Monday night, when their representatives met last night at the Fifth Street Y. M. C. A.

Robert Mallory, chairman of the colored division the campaign setup, presided at the meeting addressed by Dr. J. F. Williams, pastor of the Wayman Avenue M. E. hcurch George P. Huffman, general chairman of the chest campaign; Earl Reeder, chairman of general solicitations for the drive, and Arch Mandel, executive secretary of the Community Chest.

Under Mr. Mallory's direction the colored residents of Dayton have caried their share in behalf of the annual chest drive a number of years.

Jubilant over the recent election success in behalf of Linden Community center, the workers assembled for the chest meeting expressed extraordinary enthusiasm over the opportunity afforded them to be of service to the community at large.

STATE JOURNAL
COLUMBUS, O.

NOV 16 1928

# Workers Turn in Total of $58,608.25 From 1877 Subscribers Thursday.

## METHOD STRESSED

## Rumor He Gets Salary Hit by Dr. Thompson; Superintendents at Luncheon.

Heartened by responses which they reeceived during the first two days of the Columbus Community Fund campaign, workers will take the field again Friday with the determination to redouble their efforts to reach the goal of $715,952 before the drive ends next Wednesday.

**Method Is Stressed.**

Thursday was "Public School Day" and the solicitors turned in 1877 subscriptions totaling $58,608.25 at the daily luncheon in the Neil House. This amount brought the total subscribed in two days to $116,389.75.

Urging the 10 divisions not to let down in their work, E. P. Tice, vice chairman of the campaign, announced that a cup will be given at the close of the drive to the division showing the largest increase in the total number of subscribers.

"Be methodical and determined about your work," Mr. Tice said to the solicitors. "On your shoulders rests a great responsibility—the responsibility of enabling the 53 social agencies of the city to carry on their humanitarian work next year."

**Workers Are Unpaid.**

Dr. W. O. Thompson, general chairman of the campaign, spiked a rumor that he was getting a big salary for his work. "I am getting twice as much as I was paid last year," he said facetiously. "Last year my pay was a cipher and this year it is two ciphers.

"I am not getting one cent for my work in this campaign, and not one of the 2000 men and women

working on the teams is getting a cent for his work."

Many stories related by the solicitors heartened others as they were told at the meeting. Mrs. A. E. Allen said that she was given $5 by a woman who was bending over a tub washing clothes when she called.

Miss Anna V. Hughes, colored, superintendent of the Ohio Ave. Day Nursery, received the prize in the woman's division for obtaining the greatest number of subscriptions Thursday. The prize was a chest and she announced that she would fill it with funds for the cammpaign.

A. B. Arment, 86-year-old civil war veteran, 866 Northwest Blvd., did not wait for solicitors to reach him but mailed a $10 subscription Thursday afternoon with a postscript which said: "Yours truly for the kids, for I am one, if I am 86 years old."

In honor of the school day, the luncheon was attended by J. G. Collicott, superintendent Columbus public schools; C. H. Fullerton, assistant superintendent; H. C. Dietrich, Bexley; W. C. Rohleder, Grandview, and J. W. Jones, Upper Arlington.

Superintendent Collicott said that 25,000 cards bearing messages had been distributed to parents through the school children and that 10,000 more such cards are to go out.

Seven speakers addressed as many organizations Thursday. Dr. John G. Benson spoke at the Westerville Lions' Club luncheon. Others who spoke were: Avery Clinger at Van Bolt Kreber Co., M. B. Cain at Hocking Valley roundhouse, Rabbi Jacob Tarshish at Lape & Adler Shoe Co., H. M. Appleman at Westerville P.-T. A., Gen. Edward Orton, jr., at state highway department, Dr. Isaac E. Miller at Z. L. White Co.

Subscriptions announced Thursday were:

For $1000 and over—F. & R. Lazarus & Co., $18,000; James L. Hamill, $5000; W. M. Ritter Lumber Co., $3000; Columbus Malleable Iron Co., $1000; Citizen Publishing Co., $2000; Beggs Realty Co., $1000; Foster Copeland, $1000; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Beaton, $1000.

For $500 to $1000 — Tice & Jeffers, $675; Mrs. W. D. Brickell, $500; H. B. Arnold, $500; Sunday Creek Coal Co., $500; Frederick W. Freeman, $550; G. A. Archer, $600; Juliette Sessions, $750.

For $250 to $500—P. W. Lupher, $250; Accurate Measure Oil Co., $300; Chauncey B. Baker, $400; T. P. Linn, $400; Samuel Ungerleider & Co., $400; Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Croxton, $475; Martha T. Copeland, $310.

For $100 to $250—Steinway & Sons, $100; Richman Brothers Co., $150; Grace Doyle Shop, $100; Mr .and Mrs. Trent D. Sickles, $100; Leo H. Fleischer, $100; Olentangy Amusement Co., $200.

G. W. Roberts, $125; I. A. Glick, $150; Max H. Harmon, $100; Dr. and Mrs. C. W. McGavran, $150; Dr. John M. Thomas, $100; Dr. and Mrs. E. J. Emerick, $150; W. M. Pryor, $175; S. P. Outhwaite, $100.

C. C. Cook, $150; I. B. Lentz, $100; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Goodman, $150; Van Bolt-Kreber Co., $100; Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Eckert, $100; A. F. W. St. John, $100; Jonas-McCune, $100.

W. F. Burdell, $200; Erman E. Cook, $200; H. A. Chipman, $150; D. E. Ball, $125; W. R. Barnett, $100; Mr. and Mrs. George T. Frankenberg, $100; Wollam & Schlockman, $100; Federal Realty & Improvement Co., $100.

Samuel S. Wyer, $150; Lucy P. Conoway, $200; American Laundry & Dry Cleaning Co., $100; Eleanor Ione Beaton, $110; George K. Smith, $150; W. E. Tytus, $150; M. S. Lupher, $150; Baker Art Gallery, $150.

American Stained Shingle Co., $100; R. C. Crater, $125; Buckeye Stages, Inc., $100; H. E. Speaks, $100; Mrs. Lena Born, $100; Mr. and Mrs. Gerald B. Fenton, $125; Mrs. C. F. Hansberger, $200; Mrs. William Scarlett, $125.

Maude Florence Bellar, $100; Sidney E. Sweet, $100; Clara E. Price, $125; J. H. Hartford, $100; Maude F. Hanna White, $100; Mrs. I. J. Schatz, $150; Miss A. N. Whiting, $135.

For $50 to $100—C. E. Dittmer, $60; Peoples Credit Clothing Co., $50; D. B. Kern, $50; M. W. Seiller, $60; C. W. Walton, $50; K. A. Menendian, $50; Fischer & Blair, $50.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Gill, $50; Office Brothers, Inc., $50; Scioto Building & Loan, $50; Charles E. Nitschke, $50; Colonial Finance Co., $50; Pauline Kennett, $50.

T. E. Davis, $60; Automotive Parts Co., $80; Frank P. R. Van Syckel, $50; Rev. James F. McCarney, $50; Dr. E. J. Gordon, $50; Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Allen, $50; J. L. Thomson, $50; Fred W. Moyer, $50.

Frank U. Vagnier, $50; R. F. Williams, $50; Charles W. Barnett, $50; John M. Thomas, $50; Jaeger Insurance Agency, $50; C. R. Montgomery, $50; McCord & Kelley, $50; George B. Okey, $50.

Frank Loehnert, $75; S. A. Hoskins, $60; Lucas & Keating, $80; Paul Bernard, $50; George W. Hoglan, $50; William H. Thompson, $50; R. M. Edmonds, $50; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Croxton, jr., $65.

Charles P. Outhwaite, $55; C. A. McCleary, $75; M. R. English, $50; Joseph F. Miles, $50; M. V. Hoover, $50; L. E. Elwood, $50; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Jones, $75.

Charles J. & L. Frank Seagle, $50; Robert H. Pausch, $75; F. M. Stephens, $75; F. R. Eckley, $50; J. A. Stocker, $50; E. G. Reed, $55; Ralph W. Sanborn, $50; Mrs. Elizabeth S. McElroy, $50.

Louise Orr Casparis, $50; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wheeler, $50; Gertrude Conklin, $60; Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Rodgers, $60; Mrs. J. C. Whitridge, $50; Mary F. Nelson, $50; Mrs. John Nesbitt, $50; Rose Sugarman, $75.

M. V. Colmery, $50; F. M. Howard, $60; Mrs. S. P. Outhwaite, $50; Mrs. James H. Hartford, $50; Underwood Brothers, $75; Frank Basch, $60; V. H. Hammond, $50; Mrs. Karl E. Burr, $50.

NEWS
DAYTON, O.

OCT 28 1928

# CHANCE TO IMPROVE Recreation Facilities For Negroes Asked in Center Proposal

LINDEN CENTER

Will a city that sends thousands of dollars annually to Africa for missionary work among negroes refuse those within its own heart the right to wholesome recreation?

That is the question the colored people of Dayton are asking, according to Robert H. Mallory, director of Linden Community center.

"The negro asks no favors, seeks no concessions; all that he wants is fair play, a chance for his children to grow up in proper environment," Mallory said.

That prayer of the negro, he asserted, can be answered by the voters of Dayton if they approve the two-tenths of one mill levy for Linden Center development at the Nov. 6 election.

For the past 12 years, Linden Community center, Germantown and Pease sts., has attempted to function with very meager facilities both from the standpoint of indoor and outdoor recreational equipment.

Mallory has collected some interesting data on just what good has been accomplished by Linden center and his report only tends to prove what achievements could be recorded if the institution were put on an efficient scale.

This is what the executive secretary pointed out:

"Only one boy out of 400 in the toil of the law. That is what a well-organized recreation program did, for in 1927 there were 400 boys and girls in the organized activities at Linden center and only one of them was arrested for delinquency.

"But Linden center seeks to provide leisure time activities for grown-ups as well as for children. Nearly 50,000 persons attended activities there during the first eight months of this year, even with inadequate facilities, greatly over-crowded."

If the two-tenths of one mill levy is passed at the November election, it will cost only 20 cents for each $1000 valuation.

The man who owns a $5000 property would pay $1 each year, $2 in all. The fund which is proposed for Linden center is not a bond issue, so there will be no interest, just a small tax for two years.

Approximately $140,000 will be realized from the levy. That amount will provide adequate building and equipment for the institution.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1928

Oklahoma.

# J. O. Thomas Gives Survey Of Tulsa

## Presents Findings to Council Of Social Agencies

TULSA, Okla., Nov. 8.—At a special meeting called for that purpose, Field Secretary J. O. Thomas of the National Urban League presented to the Tulsa Council of Social Agencies a digest of a survey he has recently made on the survey of that city.

It was discovered that 584 Negro children in the Booker Washington High school and the Dunbar Grade school are left home in the mornings by their mothers, who must go to work in order to supplement the small income of the fathers, to prepare their ow breakfast and dress themselves f school. Five hundred and twenty-one children, of whom 295 are girls, come from home in the afternoon from school and remain from 3 to 6 or 8 o'clock without any parental supervision until their mothers come home at night. The by-product of this condition has disturbed the Negro leaders a very great deal. Many centers of disorderly conduct result from these teen-age children being exposed to this unrestrained social environment for so long a period each day. This condition was charged to the low earning power and mechanical discrimination of the Negro wage earner. Approximately 87% of the Negro wage earners are employed as unskilled laborers and as domestic and personal servants. Through Union control Negro mechanics are practically eliminated from building operations in the downtown section in the white community and are compelled to depend almost exclusively for work upon the building of homes for Negroes in the Negro section. This is contrary to the practice in most Southern cities. To the fact that Negroes are confined so largely to unskilled work and low paying jobs may be charged to the unfortunate condition revealed in the public school situation.

# SOUTHERN FIELD DIRECTOR URBAN LEAGUE MAKES SURVEY OF TULSA NEGRO SECTION

Tulsa Okla. Nov. 12th—Under the auspices of the Tulsa Urban League, J. O. Thomas, southern field director, National Urban League, has just completed a six weeks' survey of the Negro section of this city.

This study disclosed some very surprising information in connection with the per capita investments in the Charity, Relief, and character building agencies on the basis of the comparative population. The following digest of the report indicates to what extent the wage earners on the low est economic level represented by the 22,000 Negroes, share in the appropriation from the Community Fund as compared to other race elements. In Tulsa, everybody except the Negro, is listed as 'white.' The following digest is taken from the survey:

"The amount of money spent from all sources including organizations manned by Negroes and organizations officered by white people from The Community Fund.

The organizations in complete control of Negroes spent the following amount for Negro welfare: the Archer St. Branch Y. W. C. A., $4145.00, the Maurice Willows Hospital, $1500. Organizations in control of white people are: the County Public Health Center, $2200; the Boy Scout Council, $700; the Hi-Y activities, $300; the Family Welfare Society, according to its own estimate, $1000; the Family Welfare Society handles 150 Negro families which represent 10 per cent of its family load at a per capita cost of $6.66 per family. The St. Vincent le Paul Holy Name handles on an average a case load of 45 families on the basis of 4 persons to a family. They give the same kind of relief as the Family Welfare Society, (clothing, groceries, medicine, rent, etc.) on a basis of $6.66 per capita this society would spend on its 47 families $313.33. The Salvation Army handles on an average of 2 persons per month at an average per capita cost of $500, which equals 24 persons per year, and spends $120.00 for relief, and R. R. Transportation. The services of the Travelers' Aid Society are estimated at $100 per year, and the American Red Cross as $600, according to Mr. C. O. Lee of the Community Fund in a communication to Mr. Chas. Johnson.

This gives a total of $11,178.33, which is approximately 55 cents per capita including men, women and children. Of the $166,744 spent by the Community Fund on charitable and relief giving agencies, $6,033.33 is spent on Negroes; and of the $125,240 given to character building agencies, the Negro receives $5,145. This is equivalent to 27 cents per capita on the basis of total population, 22,000 for charity and relief; and 23 cents per capita for character building. Whereas for the white group with a very much smaller percentage of indigent and impoverished members 81 cents is sent per capita for character building on the basis of 148,000 total for the white population, and $1.08 per capita for charity, and relief. The $160,710.67 for charity and relief, and $120,095 for character building makes a total of $280,805.67 spent in the white community. This is equal to $1.89 per capita for all purposes on basis of 148,000 population. This is approximately three and one half times the amount spent per capital on Negroes, on a basis of the total population, and perhaps ten times as much on a basis of the relative dependency, needs, squalor and wants."

Social Conditions, Improvement of-1928.

Pennsylvania.

5/26/28 Courier Pittsburg Pa

## MONEY WORKS A MIRACLE

FORTY Negro delegates attending the National Conference of Social Work which met in Memphis, Tenn., from May 2 to 9, were officially given the same treatment and accorded the same reception as the 3,000 white delegates. They are reported to have "sat in all parts of the various convention meeting places and attended breakfast, luncheon and dinner meeting where no discrimination was noted." It is not said that they stayed at the same hotels as the other delegates and quite likely they did not, but the reception they got is almost unprecedented for Negroes in Memphis. That city usually jim crows black American citizens in parks, street cars and theaters, in accordance with good, old Southern custom.

How does it happen then that exception was made in this case? How was it that during this convention whites sat down with blacks for dinner and discussion? And how was it that this happened and the local newspapers did not blare indignantly about it? Why were no mobs formed or crosses burned? The answer is: Money. Last year the Memphis Chamber of Commerce promised that if this convention was brought to Memphis, jim crow would be hid away during its stay. It meant a great deal to Memphis, as it would to any city, to have 3,000 opulent strangers come for one week, and it meant a great deal to the railroads to have that much first class passenger traffic. Without the guarantee of no jim crowism, the convention would not have voted to come to Memphis, so the guarantee was given. Giving up the practice of jim crowism meant at least $5,000,000 profit to Memphis and probably an equal amount to the railroads running into the city. Rather than lose such a tidy sum, the City Fathers promised to close their eyes to color for a week. Nothing but a great deal of money would have worked this miracle. All of which adds considerable authority to the belief that economic considerations change all things. Almost any Southern city will go color blind for a few days when $5,000,000 worth of business looms on the horizon. Booker T. Washington was right when he advised us to get money, land and common sense.

Social Conditions, Improvement of — 1928 Pennsylvania.

# J. Arnold Hill Speaks On "Inter-Racial Co-operation"

Pittsburg Courier 3/4/28

## Urban League of Pittsburgh Holds Its Tenth Annual Meeting

## DIRECTED SUCCESSFUL MEETING

The assembly room of the Trinity Parish House at 325 Oliver avenue, presented a gathering of loca. exhibits showing the progress which the colored population of Pittsburgh has made in health, industry and art within the pas' ten years. The occasion was the tenth annual meeting of the Urban League of Pittsburgh on Thursday afternoon, January 26.

T. Arnold Hill, director of the Department of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League of New York, was the principal speaker of the afternoon. Dealing with his subject, inter-racial co-operation in industry, Mr. Hill brought to his audience a new evaluation of opportunities for Negroes in industry, and urged co-operation in order that democracy may be a reality rather than a fiction. The invocation was offered by the Rev. C. B. Allen of the Bethesda Presbyterian Church. The retiring president, Bayard H. Christy, made brief remarks concerning the work of the Urban League through inter-racial co-operative effort to carry through a program of practical social welfare for the community. Musical numbers were furnished by Mrs. Ada H. Walker and Mr. Kincheon.

The front and side walls of the assembly room were strung with graphs, charts, and pictures, depicting the actual progress mde by the Pittsburgh Negro in fields of health, industry, thrift, and of art. In the field of art were bronze etchings. and copy drawings from students of the Schenley, Westinghouse, and Peabody high schools. Painted scarfs, handkerchiefs, shades, center-pieces, china-ware, polychron work, flowers. draperies, cushions and other works of art were presented by Mesdames Amy Nicholas, Ruth White, Hattie Luby, Edith Lucas, Bascom Johnson and John Wilson.

In presenting these phases of Negro life, co-operation was given from the Vacation Bible School, the Y. W. C. A., the Violet Art club and Messrs. Gore and Palmer, who supplied some splendid specimens of commercial art.

Among the larger steel and other concerns which co-operated to make the display valuable were those from the Carnegie Steel Company The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, the Philadelphia Company, the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, the Aged Ministers and Laymens' Home, Allegheny County Sabbath School Association, School of Religious Education, George Davis, Negro building contractor, and Luther Johnson photographer.

MR. ALONZO THAYER

MR. CYRUS T. GREEN

*Mr. Thayer is executive secretary of the local branch of the Urban League and directed the recent annual meeting. Mr. Green, welfare worker, connected with the Personnel Department of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, was chairman of the program committee.*

Mr. Cyrus T. Greene was chairman of the program committee, and Mrs. Mary Cole-Gould, director of exhibits. As stated by the Executive Secretary of the Urban League of Pittsburgh:

**"The Urban League has gathered together for your observation and placed on display some graphs, charts and pictures in an effort to show that the Negro is making slow but certain progress in those fundamentals of good citizenship: health—and recreation which is an exlent preservation of good health and preventive against disease of mind and body; in industry where Negroes have grown in numerical strength, and in opportunity to earn a living, but still need considerable guidance and direction in their welfare; in formal and Christian education which give moral and religious inspiration to the group to carry on; in some phases of the housing situation which may determine, to a large degree, the factors of good or poor health; and in art, where a serious effort is made to give expression to its basic features. These advertisements are shown in the hope that the Negro group may know that fundamentally its progress continues, that social agencies are factors in stimulating this progress in health; in recreation; in industry and industrial welfare; in education and in art. They are shown in an effort to inspire them to a greater retrospection and intraspection of themselves. They are shown in a mute effort to have the Negro realize that as he moves up in his economic security, he must pay his tribute in dollars as well as in sense to those agencies of social progress which are working and striving to build character in their youth, to accommodate their newcomers, to rehabilitate their fallen, to find jobs for their unemployed, and to lengthen their lives. These pictures are shown that those white friends and contributors to these phases of social progress for the Negro group may realize that while the advancement process may be slow, it is certain—that education is of necessity a slow process, but not a vain one."**

PITTSBURG, PA.

Post

FEB 7 1928

## DECENCY VS. INDECENCY.

The appeal of the pastor of a Negro church in the Hill district for aid in an effort to rid the neighborhood of vice presents another of those questions upon which there is no room for debate. It simply calls upon the law to function as intended in the support of good citizenship against bad; decency against indecency. No argument could be tolerated for an instant to the contrary. It is the churches and the schools that have the rights that must be respected. The dives represent outlawry. They have no rights to be respected. They must go. It is the churches and the schools that must be protected.

Superintendent Walsh of the police department is to be credited with seeing his duty at once and acting in accordance with it when a suggestion was made that "frosted windows" should be placed on the Franklin school to shield the children from sights of vice in the neighborhood. The Post-Gazette is informed by an officer of the Board of Public Education that the police head immediately had the dives closed. What the police did in that case their oath requires them to do on every such occasion. They can do it just as promptly. The lamentable fact is that it was left to citizens to make the complaint. Everybody knows that it was the business of the patrolmen on the beats to observe the dives the moment they started operation, close them and put the proprietors under arrest. Superintendent Walsh and Mayor Kline should find why the patrolmen neglected their duty.

Meanwhile there should be an inspection that will prevent the re-opening of the closed dives. Their proprietors should not be permitted to get any notion that all they have to do is "lie low for a little while—until the storm blows over." That storm should never blow over; it should be upon the principle of eternal vigilance.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Bulletin

APR 1 3 1928

### HOUSING NEGRO POPULATION

SHERMAN C. KINGSLEY, in his address before the National Urban League, on negro problems in Philadelphia, laid his finger on one of the most pressing, concerning which, as secretary of the Welfare Federation, he was especially competent to speak. This was the comparative lack of housing accommodation for the race, through the failure to erect an adequate number of suitable dwellings during the past fifteen years of rapid growth of the colored population by natural increase and migration from the South.

The negro population of Philadelphia is now estimated at 180,000, but the available housing at prices or rentals within reach of the ordinary family is notoriously disproportionate. The consequence is overcrowding of many dwellings with results prejudicial to health. Another natural result is gross profiteering, both in the rental and sale of dwellings for negro occupation

Sclution of this problem deserves the intensive attention of all who are striving for the betterment of housing conditions in Philadelphia. The evil is less apparent to the ordinary citizen than some other handicaps from which the very large negro population of the city suffer, but it is one of the worst. The migrants of the past dozen years have come to Philadelphia to sell their labor and establish homes. The interest of the whole community is involved in providing sanitary dwellings for them at reasonable rentals.

The negro family is entitled to a home commensurate with its means. This element of the citizenship is not being treated justly if it is faced with the alternative of living in old housing, run down and neglected, or of paying a premium to secure an entrance into a preferred neighborhood.

Possibly the negro population itself, which is by no means without its capitalists and bulks considerably in building and loan and other savings funds, may solve the problem for itself, as it has done in New York city.

NEWS
TARENTUM, PA.

MAY 19 1928

## MODERN CITY HOUSING

The ideal way, of course, is for every umily to have its separate house with a ard. But that can not be done very weil xcept in small cities. So in large industriai ties, congested districts and slums develop.

The congestion, however, seems to be iore bad management than necessity. Iodern housing is making remarkable progress.

In the Harlem district of New York ity, there has just been completed a $3,-00,000 apartment house, co-operatively wned, which houses 2,000 colored people. very family is paying for its own apartient, and every apartment is modern and comfortable—infinitely more pleasant and healthful than the ordinary "negro district". Those negroes, by the way, run the whole thing themselves, with every family having representation at the council meetings held in the auditorium provided for such purposes.

That shows what can be done. Andrew Thomas architect and housing expert who planned that apartment house, looking into the situation in another crowded city tells its people.

> "I can take one block of your congested district and house more families on it than are now living in ten blocks. They will live in better quarters than they have ever lived in. They will have sunlight, playgrounds and gardens. They will have baths and other modern conveniences. They will own their own homes."

It sounds like a way to salvation for city-bred masses. "Give a man a clean, well-lighted, well-ventilated home," says Mr. Thomas, "keep his mind busy providing a livelihood for himself and his family, and you will have fewer criminals and more good citizens."

DISPATCH
NEW KENSINGTON, PA.

MAY 7 1928

## MODERN CITY HOUSING

THE IDEAL WAY, of course, is for every family to have its separate house with a yard. But that can not be done very well except in small cities. So in large industrial cities, congested districts and slums develop.

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In the Harlem district of New York City, there has just been completed a $3,000,000 apartment house, co-operatively owned, which houses 2,000 colored people. Every family is paying for its own apartment, and every apartment is modern and comfortable — infinitely more pleasant and healthful than the ordinary "negro district". Those negroes, by the way, run the whole thing themselves, with every family having representation at the council meetings held in the auditorium provided for such purposes.

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Chronicle-Telegraph
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MAY 7 1928

# NEGROES MAKE VICE PROTEST

Following the policy of East End and North Side church folk in holding protest gatherings against vice, Nego ministers of the Hill district will hold a meeting tonight in the Trinity African Methodist Episcopal Church, Francis street and Wylie avenue. Overflow meetings will be held in the Calvary and Bethlehem Baptist Churches of the district.

Petitions calling for a Federal investigation will be circulated. Each church will appoint a representative, and the group of representatives will work with the city-wide body organized at the other two meetings. The Rev. A. V. B. Hightower, who was instrumental in starting the other mass meetings, is in charge of th gathring tonight.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1928

Tennessee

# Community Fund Agencies Render Service to Negroes

## Three Institutions Devoted Entirely to Negro Welfare. Child Care and Racial Betterment Stressed. Other Agencies Help.

*(Editor's Note.—This is the sixth of a series of articles dealing with the operation of Memphis social service and charity agencies. The seventh will appear next Sunday.)*

Convinced that any successful and efective program of social service work must necessarily cover field where there is a need, regardless of creed or color, the Community Fund is financing three institutions that are devoted exclusively to negro welfare work.

These three agencies are spending approximately $12,000 a year, most of this money being used for the care of dependent negro children. Relief work among negro families and the rehabilitation of blind and handicapped negroes is provided for in the budgets of the Associated Charities, Red Cross and Bureau for the Blind and Disabled. These three agencies spend approximately $25,000 a year in negro welfare work, the major portion of the burden falling upon the Associated Charities because of the large number of dependent families which that organization must aid each year.

As in the cases of other Community Fund agencies, the work of three negro institutions is closely supervised by the Council of Social Agencies and expenditures are carefully checked by the council's budget committee. Two of the three agencies are engaged in the care of negro children who are dependent. These are the Charles Wilson Children's Home and the Church Park Kindergarten.

It is a striking fact that although Memphis has a very large negro population, the number of dependent children is comparatively small. This is explained by experts in social service and charity work as being due to the inherent desire of the negro to take care of himself, so fas as possible.

The fact is that negroes will assume the responsibility of supporting the children of distant relatives much more readily than white people, and it is rare indeed that an aunt or an uncle of a brood of dependent negro children will shirk that responsibility which the ties of blood have imposed. They are very slow to shift the burden to charitable institutions, except in cases where they are wholly unable to meet the obligation themselves.

The third agency in the group of negro institutions financed by the Community Fund is an organization that is probably doing more to promote a better understanding between the white man and the negro than any other organization in existence. This is the Inter-Racial League.

The budget of the league is not large. The organization is constantly engaged in its task of promoting good will between the races in the south and in striving to impres upon the negro that his best friend is the white man. Frequently the league is instrumental in averting serious differences between representatives of the two races, by persuading them to council together for the common good of both. The watchword of the league is a clearer understanding between the two races and the economic emancipation o fthe negro.

### Take Them Out of the Alleys.

In a round-table discussion Saturday, one of the welfare delegates to the Memphis convention said in reference to the housing of negroes:

"The vast majority of negroes are still herded along back alleys and sewer banks in districts that are breeding pools of disease and poverty. But the south is not alone. In many northern cities, where the slums of the last decade have been largely eradicated, the negro districts are not one whit better than in the south."

More than once has The Commercial Appeal made reference to this deplorable condition and emphasized the necessity of a better home environment for its negro population.

However, investigation reveals that the negro himself is not altogether blameless in the matter. Many of the negroes would rather live in an alley hovel near the business district than to occupy a real home several miles distant from the center of activities.

The majority of those who do live farther out seem to prefer homes, however dilapidated and insalubrious, in sections densely populated by members of their own race. If they are conscious of the fact that they are living in an environment subversive to their moral and physical welfare, they ignore it.

Leaders of the race should encourage the negroes to strive for better living conditions, and the city officials should discourage to the extent of their legal authority the building or renting of shacks in localities unfit for residential purposes.

If there should be created on the part of the negro population a demand for homes in the city suburbs, where they might live decently and free from contaminating influences, the demand would be met. For purely business reasons, if for no other, negro subdivisions would be opened and comfortable homes built, which could be purchased on the installment plan.

There would be less crime, less disease and a lower mortality among negroes if they desired and were provided with better living conditions.

They should be removed from the alley hovels and other places unfit for human habitation, even if pressure be necessary to bring about the change.

# 2 BODIES SHUN MEMPHIS SOCIAL WORK CONFE'CE

### Assn. Of Jewish Charities And Settlement Workers Wouldn't Go South

### CITY MAKES GOOD ON RACIAL ARRANGEMENTS

### 50 Race Delegates Find No Discrimination At Meetings

MEMPHIS, TENN.—With minor reservations the City of Memphis is making good its promise not to discriminate against any members of the race at the annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work which is in session here this week.

Two white organizations, however, which usually meet with the conference refused to follow it to the South. The Association of Jewish Charities and the Settlement House Conference are meeting in Cincinnati and Boston, respectively.

A strange sight is being presented to the South with colored delegates to the National Conference attending all of the sessions, including the breakfast, dinner and luncheon conferences, without the slightest discrimination being shown. In the auditorium and other meeting rooms in the Municipal Auditorium where the gathering is being held, Negroes and whites are seated together and wherever they desire to sit downstairs or in the balcony.

**In Hotels**

Colored waiters in the hotels are getting a thrill out of waiting on tables at which are seated both white and colored diners. Three Negroes, former students of the New York School of Social Work, attended the breakfast of the alumni association of the School on Saturday morning at the exclusive Elk's Hotel. Dinner was served in the tenth floor ball-room and neither in the dining room or on the elevators was there the slightest suggestion of segregation. Other dinner meetings have been attended by the colored delegates with the same fair treatment.

**Bolt Reception**

Even at a group reception given for the President of the conference, when it developed that no invitations had been issued to the colored delegates, a number of white delegates bolted the affair and attended a dance and reception being given by some colored citizens at the same hour.

One tradition which could not be overcome, however, was the fact on the printed programs the designation of Mr. and Mrs. are omitted in the list of names of the colored reception committee. This, charged to the local printing committee, is expected to be taken up with the Executive Committee of the National Conference.

**50 Delegates**

There are about fifty colored delegates here for the conference, at least a dozen of whom are on the programs of the various discussion groups. Three of the five secretaries for the group discussions in one of the divisions are colored altho the problems being discussed are not particularly about the Negro. One session of the conference is to be devoted to a discussion of Negro Health.

Among those present at the conference and taking an active part in the discussions the following have been observed: From the Urban League Eugene K. Jones, national executive secretary from New York; Jesse O. Thomas, southern field secretary from Atlanta; Charles S. Johnson, editor of OPPORTUNITY from New York; T. Arnold Hill, national industrial secretary from New York; and the following local secretaries; R. Maurice Moss, of Baltimore; John T. Clark and W. A. Kelley, of St. Louis; S. A. Allen, of Boston; S. B. Danley, of Springfield, Illinois; R. J. Elzy, of Brooklyn; and Wayne L. Hopkins, of Philadelphia. Others present include Forrester B. Washington, of Atlanta: Monroe Work, of Tuskegee; Franklin Nichols, of New York; Mesdames Newman, of St. Louis, and Danley, of Springfield, Illinois.

**White Ushers Strike**

When the white ushers protested at Municipal Auditorium when the conference insisted that colored delegates be seated without segregation, the conference officers refused to change the orders and the ushers struck.

Subsequent meetings have continued without ushers and with segregation.

### BETTER HOMES FOR NEGROES.

Memphis, June 27.

To The Commercial Appeal:

The campaign for better homes and to improve the sanitary conditions of the negroes has the approval of every one. This work will not only benefit the negroes but the white people as well. A clean, industrious people make a healthy city, a city of peace and happiness.

To succeed in this most important drive, we must lay aside all personal feeling and selfishness; let the work we do tell what we are. I am caling every person, both white and colored, and asking that they give their unstinted moral support to this work.

It will take some time to complete the work; really it is a life's work. It must be taught from the school, the pulpit, around the fireside from every home. Moses the great lawgiver, taught the people to be clean and sanitary, to be industrious and law abiding.

I shall under the auspices of the National Industrial Association, Inc., continue to lecture at the noon hour to the employes at the different industrial plants and on Sundays in the churches.

Since talking to Dr. Harrison, a member of the county health department, I have decided to carry this work to the people of Shelby County, as the people in the rural districts are in need of proper instructions along these lines.

I will appreciate it if the interested people, white and colored, will get in touch with me at once, so I can arrange dates in both city and county, as we have only a liimted time for this community; other sections in Louisiana, Arkansas, Alabama and Mississippi are asking us to come with this message.

J. M. WILLIAMSON,
President. 340 N. Manassas St.

## THE EDITOR READS PAPER AT SOCIAL WORK CONFERENCE

The fifth annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work took place May 2 to 9, at Memphis, Tenn.

The Editor appeared on the program on May 7th, and read a paper on "Some Facts Regarding the Medical Education of the Negro."

Dr. H. M. Green, of Knoxville, Tenn., president of the National Hospital Association, appeared on the same program in a paper on "Hospitals and Public Health Facilities."

While there were a number of other colored delegates who presented papers or took part in the discussions, these were the only two papers by physicians of our race.

We went directly to Knoxville where we had a pleasant visit of a few hours and dinner with Dr. Green and his family, after which in company with Dr. Green, we left for Memphis, arriving there at 7 a.m., on Monday, May 7th. We were the guests of Dr. L. A. West, proprietor and surgeon of the Mercy Hospital. Dr. West has quite a large patronage from physicians adjacent to Memphis and is doing a good work. We regret that our visit was so short that we could not see the other two hospitals conducted by our physicians there.

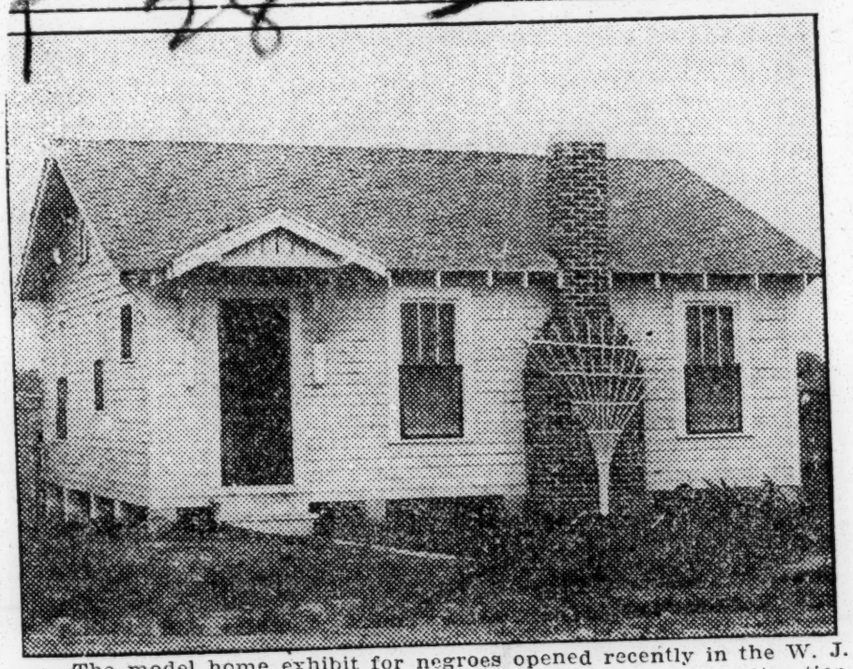
On Monday night, May 7th, the Bluff City Medical Society was called into special session to greet us and to listen to informal addresses by us. Early Tuesday morning, May 8th, we left for Chattanooga, arriving at 8 p.m., where we addressed the Mountain City Medical Society, which had arranged a banquet for us.

Both of these societies show a progressive attitude, and hold bi-weekly meetings. We acknowledge our gratitude to them for hospitalities shown.

The papers presented by us will later appear in these columns.

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial-Appl.
Sunday, July 1, 1928

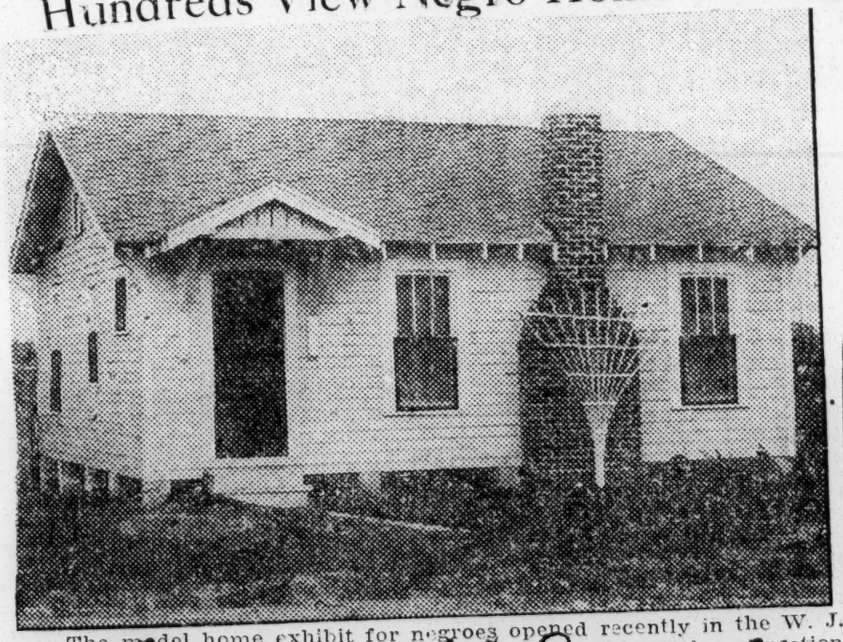
## Hundreds View Negro Home Exhibit



The model home exhibit for negroes opened recently in the W. J. Curry and Sons Hollywood subdivision has proved a popular attraction among Memphis' negro population. According to C. M. Kynett, Triangle Social Worker, who has visited some of the homes located in alleys or rears and on bayous, reports the finding of deplorable living conditions. The better homes, better health drive among negroes here is being sponsored to rid Memphis of its "germ incubators," "fly traps," and "death traps," described by Kynette as "a disgrace to the city."

## Reliance Completes 15 Bungalows

Hundreds View Negro Home Exhibit



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Memphis, Tenn., Commercial-Appl.
Sunday, July 1, 1928

# Negro Model Home Exhibit Is Visited by Five Hundred

### Better Homes and Health Movement Among Negroes Attracts Large Crowds to Curry's Model Home Exhibit in Hollywood—Open Until July 23.

Approximately five hundred negroes visited the Memphis triangle model home exhibit in the negro subdivision recently opened by W. J. Curry & Sons during the first two days of the opening, June 23. The movement, sponsored to encourage thrift and bring the masses of colored people to the realization of better homes and living conditions, will close July 23.

The exhibition home is located in a negro subdivision recently opened by the Curry firm. It is one block east of the end of the Hollywood car line.

The homes being erected in the Hollywood subdivision all have baths, living rooms and other conveniences.

The model exhibit house is being furnished throughout with the latest styles of furniture, rugs and draperies, by courtesy of a local department store.

According to Mr. Curry the movement here is one of the most popular ever attempted. He expects 5,000 to inspect the property before the closing of the exhibit on July 23.

MEMPHIS
TENNESSEE

JUL 1 - 1928

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### FORREST CITY ACTIVE.

FORREST CITY, Ark., June 30.—There has been considerable activity here within the past day or two in real estate. The first deal was closed on Tuesday when Chas. D Buford purchased the residence property on the corner of South Izard and Cross strets, owned by Mr. and Mrs. John Schlosser, the price paid being $5,000, and other considerations. The second deal was closed yesterday when Editor and Mrs. John Durst of the Forrest City Times Herald, purchased the residence property on the corner of Washington and South Street, belonging to Mrs. Maud Thompson the consideratoin being $3,500.

Social Conditions. Improvement of - 1928.

Tennessee.

BANNER
NASHVILLE, TENN.

MAY 20 1928

# FISK EXCLUSIVE NEGRO SUBDIVISION

The Kirshner Realty Company, 208 Church street, announce the opening of Fisk exclusive subdivision No 2, on Scovel and Heiman streets and Twenty-eighth avenue, which, they state, is the only high-class Negro subdivision in Nashville. There are restrictions as to every lot which are guaranteed to every purchaser. These lots are now ready for inspection.

This property is one block from the street car, in five minutes' walk of Fisk university, new Meharry university, new city high school and within two blocks of Hadley park.

Several modern dwellings are now under construction and the agents are confident that the property has a bright future.

## Better Homes for Negroes.

Leaders of the negro race in Memphis have started a movement that ought to receive not only the commendation of the whites, but their active, whole-hearted support.

The object is to get the negroes out of the arks, the hovels, the alleys and other places unfit for human habitation, and induce them to move into quarters that are conducive to cleanliness, morality and higher ideals.

The negro ministers of the city will open the campaign today. Better living conditions will be the theme of sermons preached, in the hope of first creating among the negroes themselves a desire for a fitting home environment, and then aiding them in securing quarters that are healthful morally and physically.

The campaign is to continue for 60 days, and negro social workers, both local and from outside the city, will actively support the movement with a series of lectures.

Owners of negro rental property that is classified as undesirable also will be asked to lend a hand wherever possible by remodeling and making fit those places of abode which are now occupied, but inimical to a proper home life.

The first work, however, must be done among the negroes themselves. They must be made to understand that insalubrious living quarters work to the detriment of the occupants morally, mentally and physically.

Once there is awakened within the negro a necessity for a better home environment, a desire for more wholesome quarters will manifest itself, the desire will create a demand, and the demand will be met by the building of appropriate homes sufficient unto the need.

Recently The Commercial Appeal editorially called attention to the unspeakable living conditions among the negroes in the downtown sections, emphasizing the fact that these hovels are the breeding places of disease and vice.

It is gratifying to know that negro leaders with the welfare of their race at heart have taken up the matter and are going to promote it in the most intelligent way possible.

There can be little doubt that the white friends of the negro will give substantial encouragement to the movement.

Take the negroes out of the alleys and the hovels, and the benefits will soon be shown in a lower mortality and a decrease in crime.

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
Friday, June 29, 1928

## NEGRO HOMES TOPIC AT PRINCIPALS CONFERENCE

"How to beautify Negro homes and neighborhoods and how to improve health conditions" was the theme under consideration at the principals and supervisors conference in Harned Hall, A. & I. State College, Thursday afternoon. Dr. J. A. Lester, registrar of Meharry Medical College, made the principal address in which he stressed the value of cleanliness and healthy mental attitude as prerequisites for beauty and health. Miss Sallie Jenkins, supervisor, Sumner county, discussed "How to secure cooperation of the local board of education in putting over a school program."

# A. R. Turner Named New Chairman

## WILL HEAD UP COLORED DIVISION COMMUNITY CHEST

Mr. A. R. Turner, Manager of the Nashville District of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, and President of the National Motors Assurance Association, has been named as President of the Colored Division of the Community Chest for this year. The announcement was handed out last week; in fact, it has been known for three or four weeks that Mr. Turner would be named, but the official announcement was not released until Monday after Mr. Turner had held a conference in the parlors of the Colored Young Men's Christian Association with a group of business men and women to ascertain from them if, in case he accepted, he would have their support. It was understood that they pledged not only their support, but they agreed to give much of their time in helping him to head up the Chest work and to put over a Drive that would eclipse any attempt made by the Nashville people in a Community Chest Campaign. At the conference held last Sunday, two former Chairmen of the Community Chest were present. Dr. Martin, who headed up the Drive last year, with Henry A Boyd, who served two years in succession, responded to Mr. Turner's call and sat throughout the conference. Active work of forming the organization is to take place in the near future. Mr. Turner promises to make a public statement, to issue a call and set a date for a mass meeting where every organization, every community, every church of each denomination and all citizens would be invited to attend. The several beneficiaries who are being helped by the Community Chest with those agencies that feel that they ought to be in and who wish support from the Chest will be requested to attend or to send representatives. "A Vice Chairman or Vice President, Captains of various groups, heads and officers in the women's division and representatives of every nature are to be chosen," said Mr. Turner this week, in speaking of the outlook and the bright prospects for an enlarged activity for the coming year. When the mass meeting is called, it is said that it will be held in the Gymnaisum, or rather the Assembly Hall of the Colored Y. M. C. A. This organization has placed the building at the disposal of the Community Chest workers and will officially notify Mr. Turner that all his meetings may be called in any of the rooms or parlors from time to time.

Mr. Turner is being congratulated by his friends on this appointment and this new honor coming to him. Not only has he identified himself with public and civic affairs, but he is an active Superintendent of one of the well-known Sunday schools in the city, and for two years he has headed up the Colored Fair. These two activities, with his insurance work and now the new Association which he heads up to protect motorists, places him in a splendid position, so his friends delare, to personally know the folks of the city and be in position to put over a big campaign.

BANNER
NASHVILLE, TENN

NOV 25 1928

# NEGROES DONATE $1,319 TO "CHEST"

## Most of Sum Contributed in Cash—Intensive Drive This Week.

Partial report made by the colored division of the Community Chest campaign showed $1,319.44 subscribed to date, with 21 of the 39 canvassing units reporting. Of this amount, $969.69 was cash. Solicitation among the colored population of Nashville is not complete and will be continued throughout the coming week, A. R. Turner, chairman of the colored division, said Saturday.

A statement showing the exact status of the colored division to date was sent to Vernon Tupper, campaign chairman, by the colored division with the pledge that the colored units would stay at work until a larger sum has been secured. On the whole, work in the colored division has been quite satisfactory and Community Chest officials have expressed gratification with the results so far.

Chairman Turner's report follows:

"This report is not final, and units wishing to make a better showing in the interest of charity can report any day between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. at colored headquarters, room 108 Colored Y. M. C. A. building.

"The drive is not over, as the most intensive effort of the campaign will be made by this disvision on Monday and Tuesday. Those who have not contributed are urgently asked to do so without further solicitation. Donations should be brought to campaign headquarters. Final reports regarding the work of each unit will be reported from time to time and it is hoped and expected that each unit will make a record of 100 per cent. Competition among teams and individual givers for the loving cups that have been offered is keen.

"Detailed standings are as follows showing the units and those responsible for the canvass in each: Fisk university, the Rev. T. M. Brumfield $204.95; city teachers, women's division, $298.09; Meharry Medical college, Dr. D. H. Turpin, $174.51; National Baptist Publishing Board, Miss N. E. King, $161; Phyllis Wheatley Home, Mrs. G. L. Jackson, $92.50 Women's clubs, Mrs. H. A. Boyd, $83.35; Hubbard hospital, Miss Hulda Lyttle, $69; Citizens' Bank, Miss Lucile Jordan, $67.50; Y. M. C. A., J. W. Maney, $54; city school pupils, women's division, $28.58; A. M. E. Sunday School Union, Mrs. S. S. Morris, $26; Y. W. C. A., Miss G. E. Wares, $22.75; drug stores, Dr. A. W. Wiley, $15.50; taxi men, William Latham, $12; insurance men, Dr. T. M. Fredd, $12; county school pupils, women's division, $7.71; People's Bank, Miss Mattie Gordon, $6; Postal Alliance, E. J. Turner, $5; Courts of Calanthe, Mrs. Minnie Luster, $5; Baptist Sunday School Publishing Board, Miss Irene Page, $4; undertakers, Mrs. Eudora Boxley, $1.

"No reports have been received from the following units: Tailors, M. E. Ministers' Alliance, Walker Coal Co., Baptist Ministers' Alliance, A. M. E. Ministers' Alliance, American Woodmen, Drivers' Auxiliary, Eastern Stars, Benevolents, Drivers, Odd Fellows, Masons, contractors and builders, Knights of Pythias, barbers, cafes, grocery men and Negro board of trade."

BANNER
NASHVILLE, TENN

OCT 1 1928

# CHEST TO ORGANIZE NEGRO DIVISION

## Leaders Being Selected for Solicitation—Headquarters Located.

Plans for the organization of a Negro division to solicit the Negro residents of Nashville in the eighth Com-

munity Chest campaign starting Nov. 12 have been completed and leaders are now being selected, according to an announcement by Vernon Tupper, campaign chairman.

A. R. Turner, manager of the Nashville district of the Atlanta Life Insurance Co., has been appointed general chairman of the Negro division. Campaign headquarters have been opened in room 108 of the colored Y. M. C. A., 401 Cedar street.

"The Community Chest campaign committee places great confidence in the organizing ability of Chairman Turner and we are relying upon him to conduct the most thorough canvass ever made among the colored people," Mr. Tupper said. "Full authority for organization and administration of the colored division has been vested in the colored chairman, and while he will be given every assistance needed from the Community Chest office, he is assuming full responsibility for the success of the colored solicitation."

Assisting Chairman Turner is Mrs. M. C. Chavis, former secretary of the colored Y. W. C. A. Mrs. Chavis was identified with the local "Y. W." for five years and has worked in every Community Chest campaign.

Mrs. J. F. Pierce, city and state president of the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, will head the women's division of the campaign. Members of the clubs recently tendered her a vote of confidence and pledged themselves to assist with the campaign.

MEMPHIS
TENNESSEE
NOV 26 1928

## DEDICATE NEGRO CENTER

### Social Agencies Group to Work With Negro Leaders.

Formal dedication of the Colored Community Center at Beale Avenue and South Lauderdale Street took the form of a general celebration yesterday when several hundred friends of the institution, including several officials of the Community Fund and Council of Social Agencies gathered in the concert hall of the auditorium for the exercises.

The ceremony was impressive. Negro spirituals were sung by a choir of approximately 100 voices recruited from the various negro churches of the city.

Dr. Charles F. Blaisdell, rector of Calvary Church, and president of the Council of Social Agencies, explained the purpose of the center—to provide a place where negro young folk may meet for wholesome recreation. Prof. R. L. Jones, superintendent of city schools, endorsed the project as having unusual educational value.

The dedicatory address was delivered by the Rev. A. L. Kimbrough, pastor of the Mt. Olive C. M. E. Church.

The community center is to be operated under the supervision of the council of Social Agencies. The council has appointed an advisory committee to direct work in co-operation with the officials of the center and the negro churches supporting it. The advisory committee is composed of L. A. Levy, chairman; Mrs. W. I. Reeves, Mrs. Bolton Smith, Mrs. E. W. Hale, Miss Stella Lowenstein and Dr. Blaisdell.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1928.

Texas.

DEMOCRAT

Sherman Dem

MAR 1 1928

# Negroes Doing Their Full Part in Beautifying City

Negro women of Sherman who have in mind the improvement of civic conditions surrounding their race in this city, have grouped themselves together under the caption of Busy Matrons and Maids.

A meeting of the organization was held on Wednesday, March 7, in which there was a general discussion of ways and means of beautifying the colored park.

On the following day members of the club met at the park and began putting their plans into effect by planting shrubbery in the north section of the park.

According to reports of Sherman Civic League, the negroes of Sherman, generally, have given their cooperation in any civic enterpirse which the league has sponsored in the negro residence section.

DALLAS, TEX.

News

JUN 30 1928

## Episcopalians Plan Negro Social Center

Construction work will start in ten days on a chapel and rector's residence to be the nucleus of a negro social service center on Cochran street, near Boll street, under auspices of the Episcopal Church, diocese of Dallas, Bishop Harry T. Moore said Friday. The lot for this institution was donated by Mrs. Kate M. Bryan.

Cost of the two buildings will be about $5,000, Bishop Moore said. The Dallas negro Episcopal rector, the Rev. E. S. Salmon, will occupy the residence and direct the work. A kindergarten is planned.

## NEGROES AND LOCAL CHEST DRIVE

Because of the late attempt to organize the Community Chest drive among the colored citizens of this community, Houston Negroes are being put to an acid test this week to show what they can do under very unfavorable and adverse circumstances.

Getting off to a tardy start, and with many of the former leaders and workers unable to devote their time to the work during this week, those directing the colored division are confronted with an Amazonic task, but all tasks physically possible of being put over, can be done if the people make up their minds that they want to do the job. Informer

The chest undertaking is not new to Houston Negroes, who have made an excellent showing during the past three years in the annual drive for organized charity; and The Informer is making this final appeal to our people to redouble their efforts during Friday and Saturday (today and tomorrow), and let's make a creditable showing in the face of handicaps and obstacles.

Several purely racial organizations are almost wholly supported out of the Community Chest, the Houston Negro Hospital receiving $6,000 per annum and the Colored Young Men's Christian Association, $4200; or an amount in excess of $10,000 for these two racial causes alone.

Then the Colored Young Women's Christian Association, which is doing a fine piece of community work, is largely supported out of chest funds through the central branch of the organization; with neat sums provided for the Colored Old Folks' Home and former Slaves' Home; to say nothing of the social service work, recreational activities and other community programs and projects of which our people are an integral and important part.

Therefore, when we give to the Community Chest, we are practicising the lesson of self-help and self-improvability; and, moreover, as a racial unit we get far more out of the chest than we put into it.

The chest quota of $514,000 is dependent in no small measure upon the support accorded the drive by our racial group, for if the 55,000 or more colored Houstonians would give on an average of 50c each, we would contribute more than $25,000 to this effort.

Finally, let's do our best to help the drive "go over the top" and thereby make it possible for the 33 participating agencies to perform a larger community service during the next year.

## ANNUAL DRIVE FOR ORGANIZED CHARITY

Owing to the various political campaigns, national and local which will engross the attention of the majority of Houston's citizenry during November and December, the directors of the Community Chest have decided to advance the period for their annual drive for organized charity and the week of October 29-November 3, has been designated. Houston Tex

Already the preliminary gifts committee, composed of white workers, is busy lining up the industrial plants, commercial houses and large individual donors.

The quota has been increased to $514,000 this year, about $53,000 more than the 1927 objective; but Houston has never had a failure in realizing the chest's quota, and it is to be hoped that politics will not hamper the success of the work this year.

The Informer fears that too many excuses have already been made to make for the howling success of the chest drive, for the workers will be at a distinct disadvantage if they enter the campaign with a preconceived notion that the people, due to politics and other things, are not in a frame of mind to liberally support the chest this year.

Instead of excuses, work is a mighty fine solvent for almost any situation, and the Community Chest drive should "go over the top" as in previous years.

As this editorial is being written, no information has been received by The Informer, from a reliable source, as to what the chest leaders intend to do towards or in connection with the campaign among the colored citizens of the city who, during the past three yers, have conducted a special drive among Houston's large colored population.

Several purely racial organizations and institutions are largely maintained out of chest funds, viz: Houston Negro Hospital, Colored Young Men's Christian Association, Colored Young Women's Christian Association, Old Folks' Home, Old Slaves' Home, as well as other local agencies which serve the colored group along with other local racial units.

However, if the colored division is to make a decent showing, it will be well hereafter to get their forces organized in time to function in the preliminary gifts drive.

Whether an early or late start, The Informer urges the colored citizens of Houston to go their limit in suporting and giving to the Community Chest in its drive for organized charity during the week of October 29-November 3, 1928.

Social Conditions, Improvement of -1928.

Virginia.

# ASKS CITY PROVIDE WORK

## Citizens Stirred Over Unemployment Situation

## PLAN TO SEE COUNCIL

**"One of the remarkable things about the present unemployment situation among our people is the way they refuse to despair," said Mrs. Ida W. Bagnall, local relief worker, speaking in the unemployment conference at the First Baptist church last Sunday night. She reported that religious faith is a great mainstay in homes stricken by poverty. Mr. George W. Milner, well-known leader in colored labor circles, gave many facts and figures based upon recent surveys of the entire eastern seaboard, showing that unemployment was general. He stressed the idea, however, that relief might very well be afforded by following the example of New York City. "Thousands who would otherwise be suffering there," he said, "are employed in the construction of subways and other public improvements."**

Following these and other timely discussions, during which it was brought out that there is much preventable suffering, numbers of those present passed in slips of paper certifying that they were out of work and desirous of being placed.

### What Church Can Do

The pastor, Rev. Richard H. Bowling, in a brief sermon brought out what the church was under obligation to do in the present crisis. He cited the great numbers of women and girls who were besieging the employment bureaus run by the Y. W. C. A. and his own church, but lamented that it was impossible to find any work for them. He told of the look of sadness and disappointment on the faces of these women when day after day they turned back to their homes unable to provide themselves and their children with the bare necesities of life. Said he, "There are some very definite things that can be done in such a time as this. Church members with jobs, and churches, lodges and other organizations that have made pledges to the community fund ought to pay in their pledges. In this way the well organized agencies of relief can prevent much of the actual suffering without duplication and waste. Also, through the churches food and clothes can be gathered and, through the United Charities, dispersed to the hungry and poorly clad."

### Committee Appointed

At the close of the service a motion was offered and unanimously carried for the appointment of a committee to make further study of the situation and memorialize in the City Council and the employer class generally seeking their assistance in providing work and, so, striking at the heart of the situation. It was agreed that while relief measures would stop some of the suffering, what was really needed was jobs for the jobless. Those appointed on the committee were Mrs. Ida Bagnall, Messrs. George W. Milner, E. W. Gould, H. Omohundro, and B. Hamilton. The committee will report at this church this Sunday evening at the regular service.

LEDGER-DISPATCH
NORFOLK, VA.

APR 15 1928

## Better Facilities For Negro Blind Are Sought Here

A number of prominent members work. General Manager Oliver says seeking to work out some scheme to provide more adequate facilities for aiding the 30 or more blind Negro men and women in the city to learn a trade and so help themselves to be at least self-supporting and City Manager Truxtun, at the suggestion of Dr. P. S. Schenck, director of public health, has also taken the problem under consideration. The special suggestion which the city manager is considering proposed that the blind be given quarters at the city home and facilities arranged there for their work.

At the present time a factory for the blind is being run at 800 Lincoln street, under the direction of Charles H. Oliver, and the blind are taught to make brooms, rugs, baskets and other articles, but the facilities are far inadequate, Dr Schenck has found upon investigation. All the blind beggars now on the city streets could be put to workw, General Manager Oliver says if sufficient room and facilities for them could be provided.

NEWPORT NEWS
VIRGINIA
APR 22 1928

## COLORED CENTER STARTS ACTIVITIES

### Many Attractive Features Will Be Carried Out During the Summer Months.

The Colored Community Center Board announces the opening of the center and the program, which has been outlined for the work at the center. The program follows:

**Colored Community Center Notes.**

Playground is opened every afternoon from 3:30 to 6:30 o'clock under supervision of the secretary.

She will be assisted by a student worker, who has already organized groups of boys.

On Mondays at 4:30 p. m., a group of girls under the supervision of two teachers of Union School meet for the purpose of making themselves more efficient in handiwork, and for rendering what assistance they can to the center.

It is hoped that beginning with next month demonstrations will be given from time to time in cooking and sewing.

The house is open every night from 7 o'clock to 9 o'clock. The night program follows:

Mondays and Fridays—Groups of boys in story-telling, games, songs, etc., led by a college student of the institute.

Tuesday and Thursdays—Boys' orchestra.

Wednesdays—Meeting of the Laissez-Nous Faire Club.

First and third Thursdays in the month at 7:30 o'clock, the executive board meets, and also the Forward Club.

The reading room is opened every day except Saturday and Sunday from 3:30 to 6:30 o'clock and from 7 to 9 o'clock in the evening. Newspapers and magazines are to be found in the reading room.

A gymnasium and a fence are very much needed to take care of all the activities of the young people, and a commitee is already working along that line.

LEDGER-DISPATCH
NORFOLK, VA.

NOV 30 1928

## Colored Division Boosts Community Fund Total

The colored division of the Community Fun yesterday boosted its total secured in the annual charity drive which closed Tuesday night to $3,476 by the addition of a late and unexpected $900. The campaign total with the addition stands at $243,375.

This additional sum brought the total for the division to $3,476, or 86.9 per cent of $4,000 quota which had been allotted the divsion and placed the colored workers third in line in the percentages of quotas raised. The woman's division and the men's division, with 96 and 92 per cent of their quotas secured were the two of the five campaign divisions which went ahead of the colored division in percentage of quota.

NEWS
RICHMOND, VA.

OCT 2 1928

## WOMEN GIVE $300 FOR SOCIAL WORK

### Money to Be Used for Day Nursery for Negro Children in Fulton.

A gift of $300 from two Virginia women, who have been actively interested in Richmond charities, was announced yesterday at the regular meeting of the board for the establishment of a Fulton day nursery for Negro children.

Equipment for the nursery is coming in steadily, it was reported, but there is still pressing need for baby beds and linens. The board decided yesterday that the institution would be opened within a few weeks.

The Negro committee reported that arrangements were being made to take up collections in Negro churches in the city, and the Negro people are working hard and enthusiastically for the nursery.

VIRGINIAN-PILOT
NORFOLK, VA.

NOV 23 1928

# HALF-WAY MARK PASSED IN FUND CAMPAIGN WITH TOTAL $150,050

## Third Day's Report of $48,383 Carries Amount Raised To 52.3 Per Cent of $280,713 Goal for Support of 33 Agencies

## WOMEN'S DIVISION CONTINUES IN LEAD

### Workers Urged To Keep Up Good Start and Put Drive Over the Top; Many Teams Already 100 Per Cent, Others Close To It

**Purse strings of the city were loosened still further yesterday as the Community Fund passed the half-way mark in its campaign for $280,713 with a total of $150,050 of 52.3 per cent in the coffers at the end of the third day's work.**

**The total amount reported was $48,383 or more than $18,000 above the sum reported for the same day during the drive of last year. This was in contrast to a grand total that fell slightly less than $3,000 below that of last year.**

**T. P. Thompson, general chairman of the campaign, expressed satisfaction at the progress made during the opening days of the drive and remained confident that combined efforts of the four principal divisions will bring the fund to its goal by next Tuesday night. Failure to match the total for last year was explained by the fact that different working methods have been adopted in a number of instances. Four of the industrial teams have made no report to date while only one report has been received from one big gift team and one team from the industrial division.**

### Women In Lead

The women's division continued to show the way to all branches of the campaign army, reporting a total of $26,066 or 63.66 per cent of its quota raised yesterday noon. The workers again had occasion at their daily luncheon in the armory to applaud the team of Mrs. Bernard Wasserman which went still further over the top with a percentage of 131.4. It reported $4,056 raised on a quota of $3,085 and remains the only 100 per cent team on roll. The nearest team approach was made by that of Mrs. Samuel T. Northern reporting 82.2 per cent and that of Mrs. John A. Lesner, reporting 82.1 per cent.

The Big Givers' Division, under C. W. Grandy, maintained third place with $73,950 or 54.5 per cent raised on a quota of $135,673. First honors for the division went to the team of W. S. Royster, who reported his quota 71 per cent filled. Teams of R. D. Cooke, Col. James Mann and C. W. Grandy followed in order. The team of Dr. R. L. Payne, assigned to obtain the contributions of medical men found it impossible to make a complete report early in the campaign because of the difficulty of seeing doctors during their office hours except by appointment.

Reporting a total of $40,580 raised the Men's Division kept second place in the competition with a percentage of 55.2. The Industrial Division of M. T. Blassingham came from fourth to third place with $8,196 or 30.9 per cent of its quota raised.

### Shultice Wins Star

W. A. Shultice took the gold star in the Men's Division though pressed for honors by Frank W. Evans. Mr. Shultice's team gave its total as $4,553 or 83.2 per cent while that of Mr. Evans was $2,815 or 77 per cent.

The Colored Division sent in a report showing that it has reached $1,258 on a quota of $4,000, slightly less than 31.5 per cent. Its delinquency is attributed to the fact that no report has been forthcoming from the men's team and that the schools have not yet been reached.

A survey of the teams in all divisions shows that 34 teams had reached or surpassed the 50 per cent mark yesterday while seven teams had gone above 75 per cent. Of all those reporting but eight failed to go above the one-third point and most of these were pressing closely.

The Very Rev. H. Dobson-Peacock, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, gave the five-minute inspirational address preceding the daily announcements and reports. He talked in a humorous vein comparing the Community Fund campaign to an automobile and referring to the workers as the gasoline which makes it run. "You'll do your bit," he said.

"You are going out to make it easier for someone else to be good. You are merely carrying out the wishes of the Elder Brother by caring for the fatherless, the motherless, feeding the hungry, and clothing the poor. You are making it easier for someone else to live." He was introduced by General Chairman Thompson.

The gathering yesterday at luncheon [illegible] compared favorably with the two preceding days and was noticeable for interest displayed in the reports. The general air of confidence expressed by Mr. Thompson seemed to prevail among the workers.

A difference of $1,428 between the amounts reported Wednesday and the actual amount listed was reported by the audting committee in its check. The total for Wednesday, first reported was $103,097, was reduced to $101,369. Errors in hasty handling of figures for the noon reports was held responsible for this inaccuracy. A slight difference from the final figures given yesterday may be noted when the committee has gone over the totals.

The Rev. Henry H. Kratzig, superintendent of the Union Mission, delivered a 15-minute address in behalf of the fund over station WTAR yesterday afternoon. Moe Levy, chairman of the speakers bureau of the campaign, will broadcast a similar appeal this afternoon at 5:45 o'clock.

Eight more Norfolk firms were listed as 100 per cent, both for the firm and personnel. These were Lloyd's Bakery, Imperial Tobacco Company, Gale-Ford, Farmer's Manufacturing Company, H. B. Hunter Company, American Radiator Company, Hotel Norfolk and the Navy Y. M. C. A.

Social Conditions, Improvement of -1928.

Virginia.

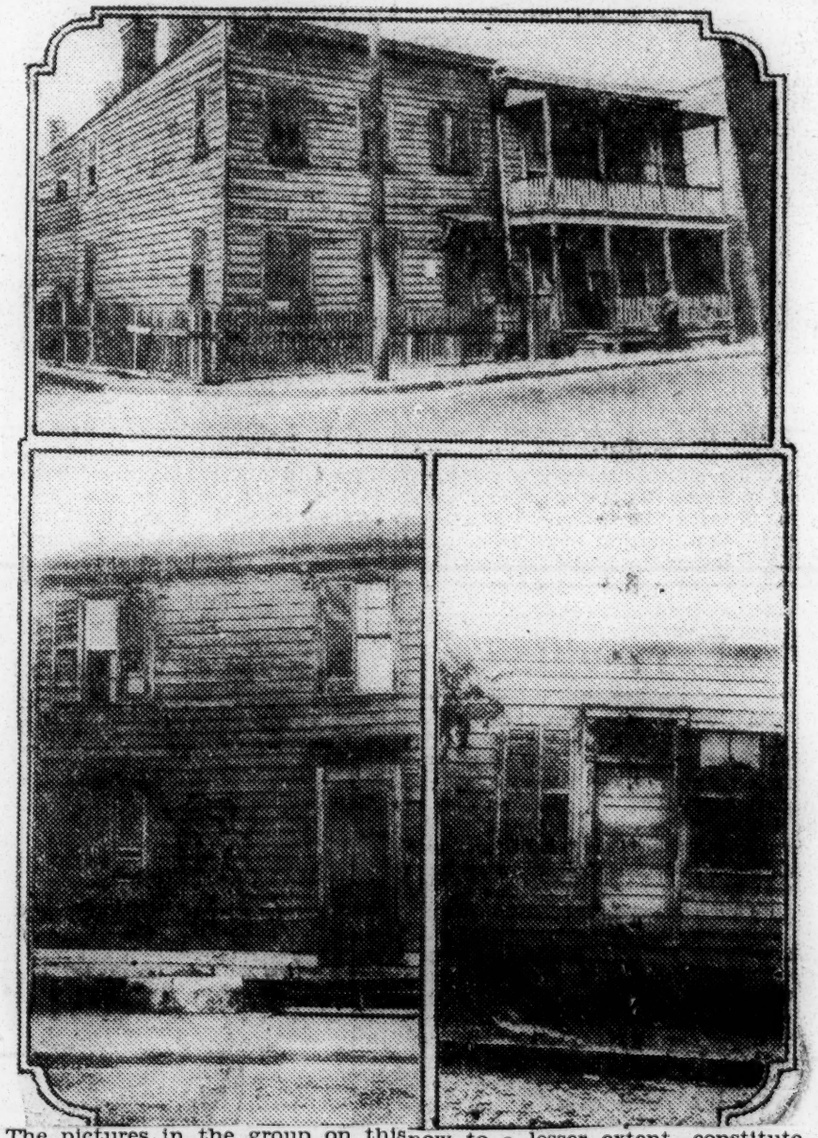
# EVOLUTION OF THE NEGRO APARTMENT HOUSE IN NORFOLK

THE ABOVE PICTURE shows three types of apartment houses, illustrating the radical improvements this type of housing has undergone in recent years. At top is the three-room apartment that was the best to be had fifteen years ago. The ventilation and sanitary arrangements are poor. In center is shown a better type—four rooms, good ventilation and conveniences superior to the earlier type. At the bottom is the modern structure representing a type which is rapidly displacing the inferior buildings. Each apartment has four rooms, bath, electric lights and other modern conveniences. There is an increasing demand for these apartments. The bottom structure is owned by Mr. B. Baydush, who is a pioneer in building this modern type of apartment house for Colored people.

Appeals to landlords and realtors by tenants for even minor repairs to property were generally ignored. The custom became quite general for the tenant or prospective tenant to have whatever repairs or alterations needed done himself and foot the bill out of his own pocket. It was the only way: if he declined to rent the property somebody else would. Under these conditions, there was no new building of any consequence undertaken in the colored tenement districts. Those who wanted better homes had to go out and build for themselves or purchase somewhere. Landlords were not going to preempty rented shacks that were bringing in good returns to engage in new building which necessarily would subject the property to prolonged vacancy and loss of revenue. The outlying districts, therefore, grew beautifully, while the interior sections grew more dilapidated and unsightly.

But the World War came to a close. The armistice was signed, and later the disarmament conference met and acted. Migration set in and unloaded Norfolk of its peak population. Contraction of the population continued, flats and tenements became vacant for the first time in five years. "For Rent" signs were pulled out of the closets of realtors and the man with his batch of cardboards and tack-hammer again appeared on the streets. In many cases the words "for rent" on these cardboards had been underscored with the words, "rents reduced." A grand skirmish for the sightly better tenements was now on. There were plenty of vacancies, so the prespective tenants could do their own picking and choosing. Those that had been thrifty enough to come through the World War period financially competent to live in better apartments sought them. The shanties and dilapidates began to be emptied as if struck by a scourge. Oh, there were plenty of homes now. While the tightwad landlords who had been having easy pickings during the good days just passed began to tear at their hair as they observed their property standing vacant for month after month and the taxes on it moving inexoriably along, more enterprising investors and landowners, observed the trend of things, sized up the situation and seeing that inasmuch as it invariably was the most undesirable houses vacant while the better flats were generally occupied were convinced that the situation of continued real estate depreciation could be saved only by catering to the manifest demand of the Negro for better living quarters.

# POOR HOUSING CONTRIBUTES TO SICKNESS AND DEATHRATE



The pictures in the group on this page are of some of Norfolk's earlier type of Negro tenements. They are a mute but plainly told tale of the high death rate and prevalent sickness among the Negro race due to poor housing. With their two and three rooms, poor ventilation and woeful lack of conveniences for healthful living, their types at one time housed the masses of the city's colored population. With the march of progress, and the increasing demand of the race for higher and better living standards these tenements are giving away to the more modern type of apartments, but their day has by no means completely passed out. From one to a dozen of them stand on practically every street in the colored sections of the older part of the city, and in marked contrast to the three and four story modern structures of the present day before whose march they are receding. Most of those still standing are yet held out for tenancy and many of them are occupied. They have, and even now to a lesser extent, constitute a potent contributing factor in the health and death problem of the race, as their arrangements permit of neither the best physical or moral development of the family.

Hundreds of the present generation of the masses or less advantaged colored people, knew these types of houses as their early homes. The tendency is away from living in such dwellings today, when better homes are being built, but their influence upon the lives and health of the race is still being felt. Even at the present, there are colored families whose economic condition forces them to live in this type of tenements, and it is they who constitute the most aggravating situation in the race's health problem.

# MODERN APARTMENT HOUSES ARE CHANGING PHYSICAL APPEARANCE OF NORFOLK'S COLORED DISTRICTS

## Unsanitary Tenements Being Supplanted By Airy, Light and Healthful Apartments Equipped With All Conveniences

Gradually but steadily the physical appearance of Norfolk's colored residential areas is undergoing a change. For a number of years new home sites for Negro citizens have sprang up in the suburban sections and their development has kept apace until many of these sections are delightful and charming communities. But it as a fact that at least half of our group here still lives in the older sections of the city, the congested districts with their narrow streets, interlaced alleys and grime and dust. It is the physical appearaance of these sections in so far as the residences go which in the past five years has been witnessing a pronounced evolution.

During the period of the World War when the city was bulging with an over population, every habitable dwelling here was occupied, and even some unhabitable ones housed human beings. "For Rent" signs were a thing of the past, there being no use for them anywhere. The urge of a certain class of colored people to escape this crowding, and the virtual impossibility to rent a home, stimulated the demand for detached residences in the open and freer spaces. This demand was reflected in feverish home building and purchasing in spite of the soaring costs. But this very keen demand for flats and tenements, or any old place to live, which forced hundreds of families to the suburbs and stimulating home building in those sections at the same time stifled all tendency on the part of landlords to improve these flats and tenements or to erect better ones. There was no need for this, they felt. Any kind of tenant property could be rented, and at a good figure, too.

VIRGINIAN-PILOT
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### A Worthy Undertaking

When one comes to consider the public facilities that the Negro community ought to have but has not, one runs immediately into an embarrassment of poverties. The Negro community ought to have for its own use an adequate seaside or bayside recreational center. This is one of the glaring deficiencies of a colored population of more than 60,000 dwelling in a city almost entirely surrounded by water. The Negro community ought to have for its own use, and for the training of its physicians and nurses, an adequate public hospital and dispensary. It ought to have more parks and playgrounds within the city limits, better streets and better transportation facilities. Somewhere in this list of deficiencies is the colored library situation. At present the only collection of books open to the general Negro public is that maintained by the Blyden branch of the Norfolk Public Library. The housing is inadequate and the range of books is restricted. The central library is doing the best it can with the limited money at its disposal, but the branch that it maintains for the use of the colored population falls far short of meeting the colored community's need.

To overcome this deficiency in some measure the Negro community has appointed a committee to confer with the Council on ways and means. A larger and more suitable building is needed and a larger collection of books and periodicals. The procuring of these improved facilities will require not only the co-operation of the Council but also the help of public-spirited members of the white population and the self-help of the colored people themselves. The outlay and effort needed for a carrying through of this project are not so forbiddingly large as to cause any discouragement. With an understanding of the library's place in the scheme of public education, and an appreciation of the right of the Negro citizens to a fair share of the revenue for educational needs, there ought to be no difficulty in enlisting the requisite co-operation. There is at the present time no way for a Negro student in the Booker Washington High School to obtain access to the principal reference works in the preparation of special papers. The research facilities of the central library are not available to him. The Blyden branch does not provide them. This is one of the serious deficiencies that an intelligent expansion of the Negro library facilities would remedy. The undertaking is in every way a worthy one and the Virginian-Pilot commends it to the consideration of the Council and to all persons concerned with creating here the facilities necessary to the training of an intelligent citizenship.

Social Conditions, Improvement of -1928

West Virginia.

Bluefield, W. Va., Telegraph
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# NEGRO LEADERS
# SOCIOLOGICAL PI

Charleston, Dec. 29.—A conference of Negro leaders was held yesterday in the offices of the Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics. The meeting was called to order by Rev. J. W. Robinson. Some forty leaders from different parts of the state attended. Rev. J. W. Robinson was chosen chairman and Prof. G. W. Whiting, of Montgomery, secretary. The conference continued for two hours, and some of the questions considered were:

1—Crippled, defective and deformed children.

2—Care for children of feeble minds.

3—Care for unmarried mothers.

4 — Establishment inter-racial commission.

5—Enlargement of facilities of state colleges.

6—Increased budget for Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics.

A great deal of interest was manifested and a permanent committee of eight was appointed to try out the program of the conference, as follows: Prof. J. R. Jefferson, of Parkersburg, chairman; Prof. G. W. Whiting, Mrs. A. L. Spaulding Mrs. Emma W. Johnson. J. L. Hill. J. E. Bower. J. W. Robinson and L. A. Watkins.

A committee of three was appointed to take under consideration the Fifth Article in the call for the meeting, and report at some future day. This committee is composed of Prof. John W. Davis, of West Virginia Collegiate Institute; Prof. J. F. J. Clark and Rev. J. Thomas Reed.

Letters and telegrams were read from race leaders giving their approval of the conference and expressing regret at not being able to be present.

Social Conditions, Improvement of— 1928 Wisconsin.

# New Secretary For Milwaukee Urban League

St. Louis, Mo., June 25.—William V. Kelley, for the past five years industrial secretary of the local branch of the National Urban League, 615 North Jefferson avenue, has accepted the position of executive secretary of the Milwaukee Urban League. Mr. Kelley was well liked in St. Louis having rendered highly efficient service. He has had the very delicate responsibility of adjusting several working agreements with the industries in this city in connection with the employment of colored workers.

Kelley left recently with his family for his new field of social endeavor.